PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 31 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1916. ONE ANNA.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
6th Feb.	Kaiser-i-Hind..	11500	...	...
14th ,,	Saxonia ..	8500	Karmala ..	9000
27th ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	...	...
5th March	Saleetta ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
12th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	...	...
19th ,,	Medina ..	12500	...	...
26th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	...	...
3rd April	Mongolia ..	10000	...	...
9th ,,	Valetta ..	12500	...	...
16th ,,	Saxonia ..	9000	Malwa ..	11000
23rd ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind..	11500	...	...
30th ,,	Saleetta ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
	Karmala ..	9000	...	...

Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers.	Destination.
14th Feb.	Pundua	East and South Africa via Mormugao
8th ,,	Khosa	Karachi coasting
*10th ,,	Khosa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dwarka at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
8th ,,	Chakla	Karachi and P. Gulf extn.

* or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Yokohl Maru..	S. Kishimoto	4098	29th Jan.	8th Feb
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	1st Feb	11th Feb
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Totomi Maru ..	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Saigon Maru..	4538	T. Watanabe	4th Feb	14th Feb.
Tosan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Yawata Maru ..	4499	T. Fuchigami	22nd Feb.	3rd Mar.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	T. Kuchiki	3rd March	14th March

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
... ger.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9372	....	24th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr	18th Apr.

FARES;	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,035	480	720
Liverpool.....	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	942	...	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment !

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the 'ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application,

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 8,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 113)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
39/2, Harrison Road Calcutta.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	15th April ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien	(Australia)
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angles	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1 000 up to Rs. 1,00 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of threee per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5 000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurers.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL
B. O. C. PETROL
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS
B. O. C. GREASES
B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEA OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 24

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Func	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribes in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Lallas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are largo and airy. The food good and the servants civil."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3062.

TO MOTORIST—Don't throw away your old tyres. Bring to the Michell Tyre Repairing Co., they will make them serviceable again for you.

Solid band tyres for big trucks fitted by hydraulic pressure. MICHELL TYRE REPAIRING Co., 5-12, Queen's Road, P. O. 2, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Clarke House Wodehouse Road. 900

A THOROUGHLY experienced practical European Landscape Gardener, possessing excellent credentials is open to ENGAGEMENT in any Native State or Govt. employ. Apply

LANDSCAPE SUPDT.,
Pudukottai State,
900 Trichinopoly.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—REQUIRED 2ND ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Girls' Branch, Lawrence Memorial School, mathematics and singing. Salary Rs. 70—3—85 per mensem, plus Rs. 15 singing allowance and free board and lodging. Private music pupils are at present allowed. Applications should be sent to THE PRINCIPAL, Lovedale, Nilgiri Hills. 1017

WANTED an experienced Barrister, High Court Vakil or Retired Judicial Officer, as LAW LECTURER to the students of the Hyderabad Civil Service Class. Hours (2 lectures per diem during college term time). Remuneration Rs. 300 (O. S.) equivalent, in round figures, to Rs. 250 (British Currency).

Applications, with copies of references which will not be returned, should be sent to—

THE SECRETARY,
of the Civil Service Class Committee,
Finance Office.
1916 Hyderabad, Deccan.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ARMY DEPARTMENT.—The services of pensioned and discharged Indian officers and soldiers required for employment in civil capacities may be obtained on application to—

(i) the Recruiting Officers of the class required at the following stations:—
Peshawar for Pathans; Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans; Jullundur for Sikhs and Dogras; Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans; Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans; Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus; Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans;

(ii) the Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis;

(iii) the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Army Headquarters, for pensioned Indian officers of all classes, required for employment as passenger superintendents on Indian Railways.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of a pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, *e.g.*, Sikh, Pathan, Dogra, etc.

G. D. OGILVIE, Captain,
Assistant Secretary,
1818 to the Government of India.

WANTED

WANTED.—A CHRISTIAN to superintend a boys' dormitory in Poona. Board and lodge free. Apply to Box No. 728, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3108

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED TAILOR, stating pay with testimonials if any. Apply sharp to VITHALDAS ATMARAM, Luxmidas Morarji's Bungalow, Chaupati Road. 3106

TYPIST—WANTED experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST with good knowledge of English. Apply with references, stating salary required to Box No. 725 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

WANTED.—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 511

WANTED—By an experienced European Gentleman pupils for drawing and music (Piano.) Terms exceptionally moderate. Apply to Box No. 727, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3100

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE or two CHUMS to share a large airy room with bath-room attached. All modern conveniences. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED.—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER for a limited company. None but experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials. Apply to Box No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED—PAYING GUEST to occupy large airy room with bathroom attached in a modern flat on the Apollo Bunder, fitted with latest. Sanitary arrangements. Good Table. Apply to "K. E. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL for the proposed Mathuradas Karsandas Natha Bhatia High School. Must be an able Graduate holding superior degrees with an educational experience and well qualified to start, organize and conduct a model High School in Bombay. Good salary to a suitable man. Apply SECRETARIES, 33-39, Manordas Street, Fort, Bombay. 2968

WANTED—At once a COMPETENT MOTOR MECHANIC on Rs. 200 per mensem and six competent CARPENTERS on Rs. 75—5—100 per mensem with free rations for service at Busrah; also several CARPENTERS' MATES on Rs. 45 per mensem with free rations for services on river crait at Busrah Apply in person with testimonials to the STAFF OFFICER, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 3093

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE, INDIA.—The Council of the Indian Institute of Science invite applications for the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of Electrical Technology. Candidates must have a good knowledge of Electric Lighting, Electric Power Transmission and Electric Traction. The appointment will be in the first instance for a period of three years. The incumbent will have no claim to extension.

Applications must reach the Director not later than the 1st March 1916. 3047

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—WANTED

(1) A SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 350 per mensem.

(2) ASSISTANT SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 300 per mensem.

Candidates must be regularly trained Shipwrights or Ship Carpenters who have served full apprenticeship in a Shipyard.

Preference will be given to men who have had experience in Dock and Ship Work and boat building.

Applications should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Port Commissioners, not later than 15th February, 1916.

S. C. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
29th January, 1916. 902

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, combined four stories, at New Kazi Street, near Null Bazar Police Chawki. Apply Box No. 551, "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

FOR SALE.—SMALL PONY suitable for child up to 6 years. Price Rs. 60. Apply to Box No. 729, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3109

FOR SALE.—A second hand B. S. A. CYCLE just as good as new, in decent condition. On view at Messrs. K. A. SETHNA and Co., Cinemetograph Merchants, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 3118

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

FOR SALE.—An ALLDYCE MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H.P. two speed gear in perfect running order. For price and further particulars apply to the MANAGER GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 1020

FOR SALE.—A two seater, with Dickie Seat, SWIFTE CAR 10—12 H.P. double cylinder Bosch Magneto, complete In excellent condition, going cheap. Apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1021

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—278 pairs Gent's Tan Box Hide Albert Slippers, machine-sewn, bark tanned soles, medium round toes. In sizes 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 only. Reduced price Rs. 2-8.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
262-4 Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—A large well-ventilated top-floor open on all sides at Chikalwadi near Grant Road Station. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to G. ANDRADE. 3105

LILLY COTTAGE Khandalla.—To Let for the season. On the main road near Railway Station. Apply Mrs. L. P. GOMES Mahomedi Mahal, Bombay. 3117

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3062.

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO BE LET.—In Lamington Road Specious show room and Billiard Table Room, well ventilated upper flat and stables for Motor Lorries. For further particulars apply TRIBHOWANDAS MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI, Girgaun. 3069

TO LET.—COLABA RECLAMATION—A thoroughly English Flat for Europeans. Two Bed Rooms etc., Ground Floor enjoying westerly breeze. Rs. 120 per month. Apply early to Box No. 726 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3098

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in dictation at the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay, Poona and Belgaum on MONDAY the 21st February 1916, for appointments as Local Scale probationers in the EUROPEAN and ANGLO-INDIAN portion of the signalling establishment of this Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20 years and must have PASSED the VII Standard of a European School and the VI of an English Teaching School. Applications accompanied by birth, school and nationality certificates IN ORIGINAL must be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 14th February 1916. No applications will be considered unless accompanied by the certificates IN ORIGINAL mentioned above. Candidates should state where they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 a month while under training in a telegraph class (extending over a period of 12 months) and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

E. GREEN,
For Postmaster-General,
Bombay.
Bombay, 29th January, 1916. 3066

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

THE public are hereby advised that on account of repairs to the line between Bandra and Colaba the following Local trains on Week days and Sundays will be temporarily cancelled on and from SUNDAY, February 6th:—

WEEK-DAYS.

Colaba	Dep.	7-25
Bandra	Arr.	8-8
Andheri	Arr.	8-23
Bandra	Dep.	0-35
Colaba	Arr.	1-10

SUNDAYS.

Colaba	Dep.	5-55
Bandra	Arr.	6-38

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager
Bombay, 3rd February, 1916. 3057

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE public is hereby informed that we have decided to run a special express service between Bombay and Vengurla calling at Dewgad and Malwan on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday with effect from Sunday 6th February, 1916.

The timings will be as follows:

DOWN.

Bombay.	Dep.	11 a.m.
Dewgad.	Dep.	3 a.m.
Malwan.	Dep.	5 a.m.
Vengurla	Arr.	7 a.m.

UP.

Vengurla	Dep.	11 a.m.
Malwan	Dep.	1 p.m.
Dewgad	Dep.	3 p.m.
Bombay	Arr.	7 a.m.

This is in addition to the Daily Goa Mail Service.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st January, 1916. 3092

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Office has been removed from No. 16, Apollo Street to 207, Hornby Road, Fort, (Next to Sir J. J. School) from Saturday, the 29th January.

2020 SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year ending 31st March, 1917, for all or any of the following supplies.

Tender for the supplies.	To be delivered into the office of the Chief Accountant upto one p.m. (B.T.)
19, 26, 32, 35, 48, 55, 58, 59, 65, 66, 67, & 68.	Monday, the 14th February, 1916.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 16, 17, 52, 56, & 57.	Wednesday, the 16th February, 1916.
12, 15, 23, 24, 27, 31, 34, 46, 61, & 62.	Friday, the 18th February, 1916.
9, 10, 13, 14, 18, 21, 25, & 53,	Monday, the 21st February 1916.
20, 22, 28, 29, 30, & 43.	Wednesday, the 23rd February, 1916.
37, 38, 39, 40, 41, & 42.	Friday, 25th February, 1916.
33, 36, 44, 45, 47, & 49.	Monday, the 28th February. 1916.
50, 51, 54, 60, 63, & 64.	Friday, the 3rd March 1916,

Schedule No.	Description of Articles.	Amount of Deposit. Rs.
1.	Axes Pick Hardy's Patent	100
2.	Shovels, Spades, &c.	125
3.	Balls, Ball Valves &c.	50
4.	Baskets Bamboo	100
5.	Baskets Cane & Cane	150
6.	Belting	70
7.	Bins Sanitary	25
8.	Blankets or Cumblees	150
9.	Bolts and Nuts	100
10.	Brooms and Ribs Coa	225
11.	Brushes	25
12.	Buckets Galvanized	70
13.	Canvas	25
14.	Caps and Coats	70
15.	Carriage Fitting and Harness.	35
16.	Charcoal and Firewood	250
17.	Cloth Dungry	50
18.	Coats Waterproof	125
19.	Crockery, Glassware, Lampware	150
20.	Cutlery	10
21.	Electrical goods	75
22.	Files and Rasps	25
23.	Globes Glass Pine	20
24.	Globes and Lanterns Marked ("B.M.C.")	75
25.	Grease and Oils	150
26.	Hardware	300
27.	Leather goods	100
28.	Leather hide Country & Europe	100
29.	Line Coir	70
30.	Locks, Brass and Iron	75
31.	Metals	375
32.	Miscellaneous Articles	200
33.	Motor Accessories	10
34.	Nails, Pins, Shoes and Washers	200
35.	Nails, and Screws Iron	50
36.	Nose Strings	20
37.	Nuts Rivets and Washers	50
38.	Oils Castor and Sweet	125
39.	Oil Cocoanut	200
40.	Oil Kerosine and Petrol	600
41.	Oil, Linseed and Turpentine	125
42.	Oils Lubricating	250
43.	Oil, Paint, Varnish &c.	75
44.	Packings	225
45.	Paint	175
46.	Pans and Pots Earthen	150
47.	Pitch and Tar	100
48.	Plumbers Stores	60
49.	Rope Coir and Rubber hand	50
50.	Rope Cotton	50
51.	Rope Manilla	25
52.	Rubber goods	100
53.	Salt, Soap and Soda	75
54.	Shafts wooden	25
55.	Ship Chandler Stores	150
56.	Steel Cast	100
57.	Tarpaulin Canvas	150
58.	Testers Smoke	25
59.	Tools	250
60.	Tubes and Tyres for Motors	50
61.	Umbrellas	60
62.	Waste Cotton	200
63.	Wool lead	75
64.	Yarn	50
65.	Iron Castings—General	1,000
66.	Iron Castings—Workshops	200
67.	Timber—General	500
68.	Timber, Benteak Calicut and Thikka logs	600

2. Forms of Tenders and Contract will be issued free of charge (to any one deputed for the purpose) by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders should be delivered duly signed in the Chief Accountant's office on the respective dates in separate sealed covers to be superscribed "1 Supply of Axes Pick; 2 Supply of Axes Pick, Shovels, Spades" and like.

4. The deposit accompanyng each tender (without which no tender will be considered) shall be in cash or public securities and this will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the Contract. The successful Tenderer will have to pay all charges of whatsoever nature in connection with the execution of the Contract.

5. An additional deposit on Contracts 65, 66 and 67 amounting to Rs. 1,000, 200 and 500 respectively and on Contracts 1 to 64 and 68 further payment to make up the total deposit equivalent to 10% on the contract amount, not to bear interest if in cash, will have to be made by the Contractors whose tender may be accepted.

6. Tenders containing rates in respect of a few items only in any of the Schedules will be considered but acceptance of such incomplete tenders will only be possible when there is a marked difference in rate.

7. The Municipal Commissioner reserves

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

(*Continued.*)

the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

8. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Ag: Storekeeper.

Central Stores, Chinchpoogli,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1916. 3110

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 15th February 1916 at 5 p.m. (St. Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December 1915.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam as a Director.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

To do such other work as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th January 1916.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Wednesday, the 9th February to Wednesday, the 23rd February 1916, both days inclusive. 3114

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of KIRPASHANKER RATNESHWAR, late of Bombay, audich Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a clerk serving at Messrs. Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan ... Deceased

CHHABALAL RATNESHWAR, brother of the said Kirpashanker Ratneshwar of Bombay Audich Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant residing at Bhuleshwar outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Tenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI.
The 10th day of January 1916.

Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
3115 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of SUMAR SHIVJI, late of Bombay Khoja Ismaili Mahomedan merchant .....Deceased.

KARIMBHAI SUMAR and MAHAMMAD HUSEIN SUMAR, both of Bombay Khoja Ismaili Mahomedan inhabitants residing at Khadak without the Fort of Bombay, the executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

WITNESS Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-sixth day of January in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 26th day of January, 1916.

Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
3086 Petitioners' Attorneys.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD

NOTICE.

THE Mangalore Line steamer due to leave Bombay for Mangalore and Coast ports on MONDAY, 7th instant at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) will not sail until WEDNESDAY, 9th instant at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.)

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd February 1916. 3112

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that LADHA NARAYAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety four square yards or thereabouts and forming a part of the land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61 New No. 618, Old survey No. 600 and New survey No. 1/7950 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1436 Street No. 173 all which premises are situate at and on the Western Side of the Paper Mill Lane, Girgaon Back Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the said Paper Mill Lane on the West by the property of J. A. Vallardares on the North by the property of Liladhar Versey and on the South by the property of Krishnarao Ramchandra and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1916.

VACHHA & CO.,
3113 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SAIGON MARU" having arrived on the 4th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be enterained.

Y. ASAI,
Manager.
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay
Bombay, 4th February, 1916.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. CASSAMALLY MUNJEE and DOSTMAHOMED MUNJEE have joined our firm as partners from 8th November, 1915. Our firms partners are:—

VALLEY MAHOMED DEVJEE
CASSAMALLY MUNJEE and
DOSTMAHOMED MUNJEE.
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
3071

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.) VERY IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS MOULMAIN, SELECTED FIRCT CLASS MOULMAIN, SELECTED SECOND CLASS, WALLACE INDIAN RANGOON FIRST CLASS WALLACE BANGKOK INDIAN FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th February, at 4 p.m. S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co.. Auctioneers, will sell by Auction at Sewri Bunder by order of Messrs. Sitaram Jainarayen and on account and at the risk of Gangabur Jaggonnath,

About 229 tons Moulmain selected first class teak squares.

To close account with the consignors.

About 40 tons Moulmain selected second class teak squares.

About 18 tons Wallace Indian Rangoon first class teak squares.

9 (pieces) Wallace selected first class teak squares.

Also by order of Seth Sitaram Bherulal.

About 30 tons Wallace Bangkok Indian first class teak sqares.

AUCTION SALE OF 101 BALES GREY YARN NO 6½ OF THE ASSUR VIRJI MILLS.

ON TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at Trambenkanta at the shop of Seth Bapulal Ishwardas by order of the Assur Virji Mills Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Ranchhordas Lakhmidas,

101 Bales Grey Yarn No. 6½ of the Assur Virji Mills.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th February, 1916.

Children makes faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D 7

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AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of Bai Acharat and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree dated 14th June 1912 made in High Court —Suit No. 83 of 1909, Messrs. GANDHI and Co.,—Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction the following immoveable property on Saturday the 4th day of March 1916, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground (now redeemed) with the messuage tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of the Kalbadevi Road containing by admeasurement (157) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the South by the property of Shanker Purshotam Vishram on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road on or towards the North and East by the property of Motichand Rooghunath, and which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 80, New No. 700. Old Survey No. 206, and New Survey No. 1474, and the said messuage and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 95 and now under "C" Ward No. 487 Street Nos. 335-337-339.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas, Attorneys for the Trustees, at their office at 7 Church Gate Street, Fort.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNTY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF NICELY SITUATED PLOTS OF LAND FOR BUNGALOWS ETC., ON MALBAR HILL ROAD:

SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1916, AT 4.30 P.M., (S.T.)

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 6th February 1916, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), sell the following valuable plots of Land on the premises under instructions from the owner.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, situate lying and being in the Island of Bombay on the Malabar Hill Road, bearing Collector's Old No. 323 New No. 3128, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 2/7293 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 2490 (2) Street No. 433 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by the Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the East by the property of Chatoorbhuj Hemraj and on or towards the West by the property of Osman Haji Abdulla.

The land described above is divided into plots as under which will be sold singly or otherwise as convenient.

Plot No.	About Square Yards.
1	699
2	696
3	813
4	1,014
5	1,047
6	1,038
7	1,183

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of plan please apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, at their office No. 29 Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

N.B.—Building sites so well situated on Malabar Hill are rare, and we invite special attention of Gentlemen interested in sound investments to this Auction Sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 5th February, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort, very rich teak and blackwood office and household furnture including fancy satin and velvet lined suites single and double door cupboards, marble top center tables, writing and lady's tables dirty cloth baskets, cane and verandah benches flower shape and tiled teapoys, leather and tapestry lined sofas, cane easy chairs, book stands, single and double cots, cloth and glass screens, fancy cabinets, Japanese vases, chest cupboard in 2 pieces, cycle phonographs, records, etc., etc.,

By order of the concerned.

1 Dog Brand phonograph with records.
4 bentwood cane arm office chairs,
1 revolving bentwood office chair.
1 revolving book case.

The property of a private gentleman.

3 officer double door cupboards.
3 writing tables.
2 cloth screens.
1 Oliver typewriting machine.

By order of Mr. Laloobhai Amerchand the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. C. B. Gandhi the mortgagor.

2 Empire Typewriting machines.

The property of Bai Monghi Bai (deceased) and Thaker Kanji Jadanji (deceased.).

Brass pots, mattresses, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD NAGPADA CROSS LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Noor Mahomed Haji Oosman, the undermentioned property in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 24th July, 1914, and made between

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.—Continued.

the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Old Nagpada Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 249 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the said Old Nagpada Cross Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Rahimtulla Abdul Rahim and Abdulla Abdul Rahim and on or towards the West by the property of Kazi Abdul Karim bin Kaji Noormahomed and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3084 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward Nos. 3206-3207 and Street Nos. 64, 64A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Muljee and Thakordas, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th February, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

SALE OF FURNITURE AT PALLI HILL ROAD, BANDRA.

Sale on SUNDAY, the 6TH FEBRUARY, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Rose Cottage, Nulwalla's Bungalow at Palli Hill Road, Bandra, very valuable and neat furniture made by Dewji Kanji Wimbridge and others, consisting of dining table, chairs, dumbwaiters, dinner, waggon, meatsafes dining room suits of spring cushions, and tapestry lined chairs, rocking chairs, easy chairs, cabinets, single and double door almirahs, clothes, hanging and gown presses, Curzon chairs, dressing chest of drawers, cheval glasses, clothes baskets, reclining sofas, marble top table, octagon table, cheffoniers, sliding door revolving, book case, hatstands, teak wood, and blackwood chairs, fish knives and forks, flower vases, rich platedware, chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, flower pots, golf balls and chicks, cooking utensils, etc.

One vis-a-vis and a white Arab orse and Principal of Bai Avabai Petit Parsee Girl's Orphanage.

One vis-a-vis and a white arab horse and one English rickshaw.

The catalogues are ready, and the furniture is on view.

SALE OF FURNITURE ON FRIDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 11th February, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite to Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made furniture by John Roberts. Wimbridge and others, consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meatsafes, drawing room comfortable full size lucky Chesterfield suites lined with rich silk tapestry cushions and hair-turfs, dressing cheval glasses by Wimbridge, zoonda almyrahs, arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood sideboards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys, writing dressing and washhand tables, reclining sofas, hat stands, book cases, vases, table ornaments, towel horse, hat stand, rich platedware, glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of Lieutenants L. Wilmer, R.E., A. E. Deacon, R.E., and Major Chambers.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th February, 1916.

JIVAJI SORABJI & CO.

No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort.

OLD TIMBER IN PIECES of DIFFRENT SIZES, HOUSE FITTINGS, OLD TANKS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SURABJEE and CO., will sell by public auction, the abovementioned materials, on THURSDAY, the 17th February, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. standard time, situated at the Alexandra Dock No. 7 Shed.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SURABJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th February, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from the 2nd mortgagee of the share of Moosabhoy Ahmedbhoy and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the said Moosabhoy Ahmedbhoy Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March 1916, at 4.30 p.m., the undivided half share of the said Moosabhoy Ahmedbhoy in the undermentioned immoveable property on account and at the risk of the heirs of the said mortgagor Moosabhoy Ahmedbhoy subject to the first mortgage subsisting thereon pursuant to the power of sale given to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 2nd day of August 1912 and expressed to be made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 196 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 22 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 365 and Street No. 21-23 and 39 and which all premises are situate on the East side of Kalbadevi Road in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road on or towards the North by the House of Framji Pestonji and on or towards the South by the house of lately of Naoroji Purshotam.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 23 Church Gate Street Fort or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 5th February, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.

No Cinema performances this afternoon and to-night owing to performances by Howitt-Phillips' Co.

SPLENDID NEW PROGRAMME.

TO-MORROW AT 6-45 & 10 P. M.

A Gold Rooster Play. A 5 Real Drama.

SIMON THE JESTER

A wonderful film version of W. J. Locke's famous novel. It portrays a remarkable man who jests with Fate. Given only nine months to live because of a terrible complaint, he cuts off three months by persisting in smoking and drinking, and proceeds to spend his fortune and time in doing good to his fellow men.

A STRIKIN G PLOT, SPLENDIDLY ACTED

A unique Comic Film.

THE LADY-KILLER.

Which is all about the quaint adventures of a modern Don Juan whose amorous career is cut short by marriage.

THE BELL-RINGER

A pretty film showing the triumph of good over evil.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

By the last mail

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

Grand Souvenir Concert

BY

SREEMATI C. SARASWATI BAI

(OF MADRAS)

(*For the Second Time in Bombay*).

The only famous Brahmin Lady Singer of India who won laurels during her last visit here and who expounds in the most Scientific Manner both the systems of music N. Indian and S. Indian with her sweet and melodious voice.

A very rare opportunity for lovers of music.

On SATURDAY 5th FEB. 1916, at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

On SUNDAY 6th FEB. 1916, at 5 p. m. (S. T.)

AT

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA,

(Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.)

Tickets can be had of :—Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya

Rates of admission :—Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, 1.

Plan, and Tickets can be had at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya. Tickets of the first three classes only can be reserved on payment of two annas.

N. M. Khare,
Manager.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE AS USUAL.

Tuesday, 15th February 1916

SECOND

GRAND FANCY DRESS

CARNIVAL.

AMUSEMENTS

!! AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER !!

NEVER TO BE DREAMT OF

"A KINGDOM FOR A COIN"

Admirable, Charming, Wonderful and Thrilling.

55,000 FEET—The Most Sensational Serial—55,000 FEET.

Second Instalment 7,000 Feet—7 to 12 Parts.

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME

THE BROKEN COIN	THE BROKEN COIN	THE BROKEN COIN
Author EMERSON HOUGH	Leading Woman GRACE CUNARD	Leading Man FRANCIS FORD

Rs. 1,000 CASH 12 PRIZES Rs. 1,000

SATURDAY & SUNDAY FOUR SHOWS—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

DAILY 3 SHOWS 7 p.m., 8-45 p.m. & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

SPECIAL MATINEE SUNDAY, 3-30 p.m. Extra Prizes.

Box and 1st Class seats can be reserved from 2 to 6 on extra payment of 2 annas a seat or by 'phone 1266.

USUAL HALF RATES

Season Passes entirely suspended.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD

LOOK OUT NEXT SATURDAY 7 TO 12 PARTS.

LOOK OUT NEXT SATURDAY 7 TO 12 PARTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Every evening at 6-30 p. m. Sunday at 6-30 p. m. only.

OUR SUCCESSION OF CINEMA TRIUMPHS!!!

PATHE FRERE'S LATEST GOLD ROOSTER DRAMATIC SUCCESS.

In 5 acts. In 5 acts. "NEDRA" In 5 acts. In 5 acts.

A remarkable play from the famous novel of that name by George Barr McCutcheon. 'NEDRA" is a savage Island in the Pacific, where after a terrible typhoon (the most realistic scene ever filmed) two people are lost. The man saving a woman, whom in the confusion of the shipwreck, he thought was the woman he loved, but who was a woman married to someone else. Three of these thrilling acts take place amongst savages who show some remarkable talent for acting.

ONE OF THE MOST ORIGINAL AND BEAUTIFUL PLAYS EVER SCREENED.

PATHE'S GAZETTE. EXCELSIOR COMEDIES!

NEXT SATURDAY.

"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME."

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET. Telephone 1882.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

The Seventh, Eighth and Nineth Episodes of

THE BLACK BOX

THE BLACK BOX

The Greatest Mystery Story of all Time.

Entitled :

"THE HOUSE OF MYSTERY"
"THE INHERITED SIN"
AND
"LOST IN LONDON"

Each Episode a Mental Shock that brings you gasping to the edge of your seat.

See the wondrous marvels of SCIENCE used in the detection of Crime with HERBERT RAWLINSON and Miss ANNA LITTLE in the leading roles.

TIME :—7, 8-45, 10-30 NIGHTLY.

EXTRA PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5-15 (S. T.)

The Programme includes The Gaumont Graphic and a CHAPLIN COMIC in 1 Act.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H. de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

All work guaranteed for five years.

MAXIMUM Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.
Managing Director,
37, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Favourite Resort of the Elite of Bombay.

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS COMPANY.

This Company which broke all records in Calcutta last year by performing continuously for SEVEN MONTHS.

MATINEE TO-DAY. AT 4-30

Hall Caine's Great Drama

"THE PRODIGAL SON."

The story of two men in love with the same girl. The man who marries her leaves home with her sister after she died through his neglect. The Prodigal Son is ruined by this woman and returns home wiser.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

Martin Harvey's Great Triumph

"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"

A thrilling play showing how good birth and breeding will reveal themselves when it comes to the test even though the man may have earned a bad reputation.

MONDAY, 7TH FEB. 9-30.

The Screaming Farcial Comedy.

"ARE YOU A MASON?"

A farce which sets out to give everybody an evening of laughter and succeeds thoroughly. The title suggests something of the plot, which will amuse good masons as much as curious laymen.

TUESDAY, 8TH FEB. 9-30.

Somerset Maugham's delightful Comedy.

"MRS. DOT."

The story of a coquettish widow whose scheming to marry a man who is already engaged to another, provides the Plot.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH FEB. MATINEE 4-30.

Martin Harvey's Great Success.

"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS."

WEDNESDAY, 9TH FEB. 9-30.

In response to numerous requests

"UNDER TWO FLAGS."

One of the most sensational plays ever staged. Two of the principal characters show nobility of nature and supreme sacrifices for those dear to them, and the moral they teach is a beautiful one.

THURSDAY 10TH & FRIDAY 11TH. 9-30

The Famous Drama.

"THE SILVER KING."

The story of a man wrongfully accused of a crime which for a considerable time he really believes he committed. He strikes a silver mine and eventually, when rich, he clears his character.

SATURDAY, 12TH MATINEE, 4-30.

The Epoch-making play.

"MILESTONES."

A period of play showing the evolution of dress, fashion and human nature from 1860 to 1885 and from thence to the present day. The action of the play is most interesting.

SATURDAY, 12TH & SUNDAY, 13TH 9-30.

"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."

A beautiful drama which has taught the world a greater moral lesson than any sermon ever uttered from the pulpit and vindicates the power of religion over tyranny and evil.

Booking at S. ROSE & CO.

EVENING PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

Instructions for booking the best available seats will be taken at the theatre from 6-15 to 8-15.

SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES:

Stalls Rs. 2, Circle Re. 1 & Gallery As. 8. All Children half prices to the Rs. 2 & 1 seats

At the Door of Royal Opera House Taxi-cabs and Victorias are available at the close of each performance, but can be assured if notice is given at the booking office during the first interval.

Varieties of Choicest well-known ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY SOAPS

Toilette Requisites at Moderate Prices.

Up-country Orders by V.P.P.

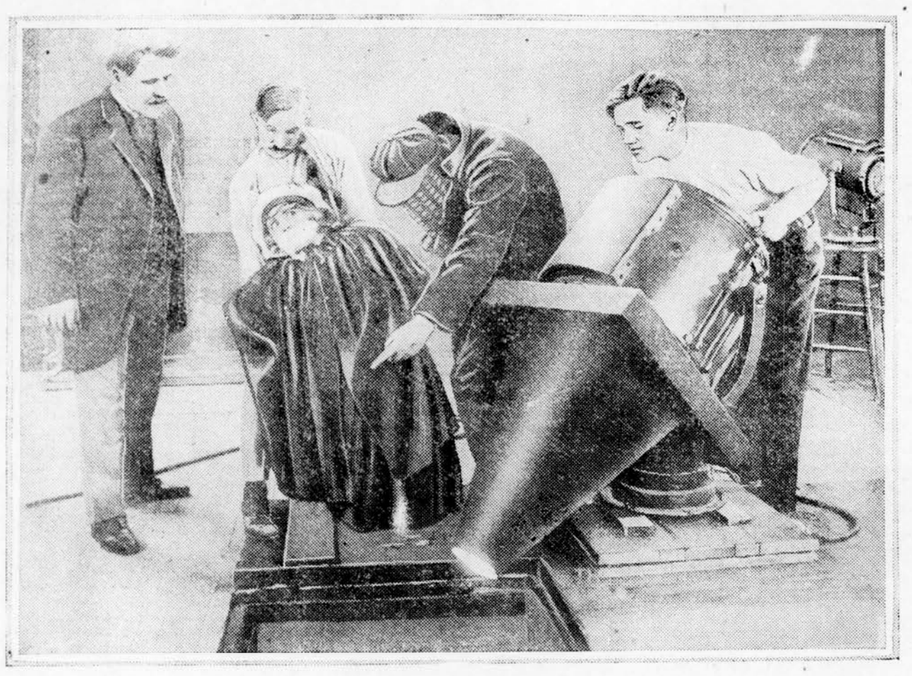
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

47, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

For hoarseness which follows straining of the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective as Zymole Trokeys. A trial will please you. B22

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE



"THE DEATH RAY"

THE CLUTCHING HAND!!!

WHAT OR WHO IS IT?

That's the question that "Craig Kennedy," the famous scientific Detective so well known to the "cosmopolitan" Magazine readers, has to solve in

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

the biggest and best photoplay serial yet. Written by Arthur B. Reeve and Charles Goddard, it shows the wonders of modern science applied to the detection of crime and furnishes a series of episodes that for

THRILLING INTENSITY OF INTEREST HAVE NEVER BEEN EQUALLED.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(Always a good show)

Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. CHARNI ROAD. Matinees—Sat. & Sun. 5 p.m.

EXCELSIOR

Every Evening At 9-30 p.m.

Maurice E. Bandmann presents the

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5th.

The Exceedingly Funny Review of Reveues.

"THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN"

A fitting successor to "Step this way".

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6th.

The screamingly funny & nutty farcical comedy

"OH I SAY"

Adapted from the French farce **Une Nuit Des Noces.** A roar from start to finish.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7th.

The one only.

"BETTY"

Sitll crowding Daly's Theatre, London.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6th

The hit of the world. The phenomenal record breaker.

'POTASH & PEARLMUTTER'

Which has just concluded 700 nights run at the Queen's Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9th.

Robert Courtneidge's great Shaftsbury Theatre, London, success. The brilliant Musical Comedy.

'THE CINEMA STAR'

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Particulars will be announced.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

After 6-30 p. m. PLAN AT THEATRE

Telephone No. 288.

FREE! Do you wish to know "How to make the Best Quality Rose, Jasmine, Lily, Lotus and Sweet Scented Hair Oils at a very cheap cost at your own home?" If so please write us at once and mention this paper.

S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers,
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Morley's Life of Gladstone, 3 Vols.	2	
Letters of Queen Victoria by Viscount Esher, 3 Vols.	2	
The Criminal by Havelock Ellis	3	12
Haddon's Study of Man	4	
Hoffman's Secrets of Stage Conjuring	1	
Myths of the Hindus & Buddhists by Sister Nivedita	11	
The Real India by J. D. Rees	7	14
Malabari's Bombay in the Making	9	6
India through the Ages by Flora Steel.	4	6
Gide's Principles of Political Economy, 1914	4	12
Bourdman's Practical School Organisation	1	14
Browning's Educational Theories	3	12
Life or Legend of Gautama by Bigandet.	5	10
Woodrow Wilson's The State	4	12
Alberuni's India by Dr. Sachan	5	10
India by Sir Thomas Holdich	5	10
India & the Durbar (Times Edtn)	3	12
Bradley's Shakesperian Tragedy (Lectures)	7	
Daniell's Text Book of Principles of Physics	12	12
India Under Curzon and After by Lovat Frazer	12	
Lanes Arabian Nights, 3 Vols	16	1
Oman's Brahmins, Theists & Muslims of India	10	
Deussen's Philosophy of the Upanishads.	7	14
Shedlock's Collection of Eastern Stories & Legends	0	12
Home University Library. Each Volume.	0	12
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GOPAL NARAYEN & CO.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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CHERRY BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.

Sold everywhere and supplied to Railways, executive Engineers, and prominent Contractors Apply to Sub Agents:—

Messrs. DAWOODALLY & CO.

Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY,

Sole Agent:—T. HARA.

P. O. Box 374. Bombay.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to take. easy to carry, Clears the head in a few minutes. C 11

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 4th February 1916 was 30.151 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 3rd February, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.899 Inches
Temperature of Air	74.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.9 "
Dew point	62.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.669 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum Temperature of Air	81.2 "
Minimum do. do	69.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NW,NNW,WNW
Movement of Wind do do.	205 Miles.

RELEASE OF A SUSPECT.

RECEIVES INTERNMENT ORDER IMMEDIATELY AFTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Upendra Kishore Roy, a B.A. student of the Ripon College, who was arrested in connection with the murder of the C.I.D. Sub-Inspector Modhusudan Bhattacherjee, was discharged yesterday. Immediately after his discharge, Upendra was served with an internment order under the Defence of India Act, directing him to report himself to the Police Superintendent of Rungpore before mid-day to-day.

Intimation has been received from the Treasury Chest Officer, Hong Kong, that the official rate of exchange on the Mexican dollar for the month of January, 1916, will be one shilling and eleven pence at Hong Kong and on China stations.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 4.

Another diturbance has commenced to affect Kashmir where a light local snowfall has occurred; elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—Further light snowfall in Kashmir and a few isolated falls in north-east India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 4th February, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the east Punjab and the extreme north and clear elsewhere Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature is also above normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is above normal at Bikaner and Jaipur; night temperature is in excess at Ajmer and Kotah but has fallen and is now in defect in lower Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess at Dwarka and Surat but has fallen elsewhere and is now in defect at Bhuj and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature continues in excess except at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Light rain has again been reported from the extreme north. Temperature continues in defect in Baluchistan and is falling in Sind, west Rajputana and the western half of the Punjab.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 4th of February 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	69.9	53.3	74	..	2.60	0.13
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	69.1	59.9	60	..	4.12	2.02
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.3	43.6	47	..	0.13	—0.67
Rawalpindi	67.8	39.4	92	0.10	1.11	—3.16
Lahore	74.2	43.7	85	..	0.22	—1.45
Hissar	79.4	48.9	53	..	0.18	..
Ambala	78.9	49.3	77	..	0.61	—1.99
Delhi	79.7	55.0	70	..	0.18	—1.55
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	82.4	55.3	55	..	0	—0.98
Mainpuri	81.3	52.0	74	..	0.01	—1.41
Jhansi	85.6	47.4	43	..	4.05	—0.86
Cawnpore	80.8	53.9	77	..	0.02	—1.17
Allahabad	82.6	55.0	75	..	0.14	—1.33
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	73.1	42.6	31	..	0	—0.57
Karachi	72.2	53.7	24	..	0.18	—0.71
Ajmer	76.0	55.8	46	..	0.05	—0.82
Jaipore	79.5	48.4	53	..	0.11	—0.79
Kotah	83.0	59.6	27	..	0	—0.54
Mount Abu	60.2	48.2	43	..	0	—0.70
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	78.0	48.3	60	..	0	—0.26
Dwarka	76.4	67.2	54	..	0.19	0.02
Veraval	77.3	60.5	66	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	79.9	48.8	75	..	0	—0.36
Bhavnagar Para	84.2	56.0	67	..	0	—0.32
Surat	82.7	63.7	72	..	0	—0.24
Ahmedabad	81.1	55.6	42	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	80.9	45.8	58	..	0	—0.34
Neemuch	79.1	50.2	54	..	0.06	—0.51
Indore	81.9	52.7	60	..	0.66	—0.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.9	60.9	63	..	0.15	—1.39
Saugor	84.2	59.6	30	..	0.09	—1.46
Hoshangabad	85.1	57.2	60	..	0.19	—1.13
Khandwa	87.0	57.1	61	..	0.63	—0.31
Akola	92.3	62.0	47	..	1.72	0.27
Amroati	91.8	63.3	46	..	0.45	—1.00
Nagpur	92.1	63.8	54	..	0.16	—1.46
Chanda	94.5	63.0	55	..	0.62	—0.66
Raipur	91.0	65.0	63	..	0.33	—0.62
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.2	70.0	73	..	0.09	—0.45
Ratnagiri	82.9	68.9	60	..	0.81	0.14
Mormugao	83.2	69.5	82	..	0.94	—0.23
Karwar	83.7	66.0	95	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.6	56.1	66	..	0.16	—0.61
Ahmednagar	87.3	55.3	61	..	3.40	2.31
Poona	87.8	55.5	80	..	0.33	—0.74
Sholapur	92.3	62.1	51	..	1.27	—0.21
Bijapur	90.9	64.7	53	..	0.43	—0.77
Belgaum	86.1	54.6	66	..	1.70	—0.21
Ahmedabad	87.5	57.8	55	..	1.82	0.76
Nizamabad(Indore)	94.9	66.7	42	..	0.88	0.05
Hyderabad	89.9	66.5	57	..	0.79	—0.49
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	80.7	71.1	75	..	8.17	4.82
Calicut	86.1	70.1	80	..	13.29	7.02
Cochin	87.7	69.7	60	..	8.84	0.24
Colombo	87.5	68.2	69	..	27.84	6.24
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.2	67.3	85	..	20.73	14.47
Bellary	93.1	68.6	39	..	7.28	5.09
Cuddapah	95.5	68.7	45	..	9.44	4.77
Madras	88.9	65.3	90	..	21.24	1.27
Bangalore	84.3	55.7	49	..	3.60	0
Coimbatore	89.0	58.4	68	..	6.76	1.78
Trichinopoly	90.9	62.2	77	..	12.73	4.57
Negapatam	..	67.9	90	..	24.23	—4.32

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in
	Feb.			Feb.		
Fri.	4	m 11 44	28 2	4	m 5 33	16 10
					5 40a	14 7
Sat.	5	m 0 21	30 6	5	m 6 28	16 1
		0 29a	28 6		6 22a	15 1
Sun.		m 0 57	30 3	6	m 7 7	15 6
		1 12a	28 4		7 23a	16 6
Mon.	7	m 1 31	29 7	7	m 7 45	15 10
		1 55a	27 10		7 40a	17 2
Tues.	8	m 2 3	28 7	8	m 8 22	16 3
		2 40a	26 11		8 16a	18 7
Wed.	9	m 2 33	27 9	9	m 8 58	16 11
		3 28a	25 11		8 53a	20 0
Thur.	10	m 3 2	26 3	10	m 9 35	17 8
		4 21a	24 11		9 34a	21 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 4 (Friday)	" 7h. 12m.	" 6h 33m
" 5 (Saturday)	" 7h. 12m.	" 6h. 34m.
" 6 (Sunday)	" 7h. 12m.	" 6h. 34m.
" 7 (Monday)	" 7h. 11m.	" 6h. 35m.
" 8 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 11m.	" 6h. 35m.
" 9 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 10m.	" 6h. 36m.
" 10 (Thursday)	" 7h. 10m.	" 6h. 36m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter	1916 January	28d. 6h	5-1m. a.m.
New Moon	" February	3d. 9h.	35-6m. p.m.
First Quarter	"	11d. 3h.	50-4m. a.m.
Full Moon	"	19d. 7h.	58-6m. a.m.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(5th Sunday after Epiphany, 6th Feb.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon,—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in C.; Hymns, 5, 255, 312, 555; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Walmsley in C. Hymns, 12, 274, 536; Collecetions for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong and Sermon at 6-30 a.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain; Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English) Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi), Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. (Gujrati); Rev. L. Hari English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collection for Church Expenses and Poor-Marathi Service, 9 a.m.; Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's. Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A. (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins. Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi. (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort; Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Praise List: Psalm 100. and 103 tune 15, Paraphrase 35, tune 116 Hymns 153, 415. Offertory for the Poor.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's School Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor. Rev. A. N. Warner. 11 a.m. Morning Service Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood

WESLEYAN

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 5-4 5p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 Evening Service Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, (Tamil and Telugu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Goodwill Hall, Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service; Preacher, Rev. N. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard: Sunday School and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services —Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Penha—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers Masses, 6 a.m. 8 a.m., 9 a.m.,; Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Bycuila.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel Bandra Hill, Bandra —9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar; Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses. 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel Girgaum Tram Terminus. —Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m. 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road Byculla, Vicar Very Rev. L. C Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias Sunday Services Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

COMMERCIAL.

LIFE ASSURANCE RESULTS IN 1915.

The influence of the war was shown in a reduced amount of new business, mainly relating to the year ended December 31, 1914, as compared with the former year, announced in the reports of British life assurance companies published in 1915. There are 57 important life offices having their head offices in the United Kingdom, and the total amount of new business reported by them last year was, in round figures, 57 millions, as compared with 65 millions disclosed in accounts published during 1914. Thus the diminution approximated to 12 per cent., the average amount of new business per office falling from about £1,150,000 to £1,000,000. Eleven offices in 1914 reported a new business exceeding £2,000,000; only eight offices equalled this achievement in 1915. It is to be expected that the decrease will be much greater in the reports to be submitted in 1916 dealing with last year's results. For in 1914 war conditions only prevailed for a third of the year, and during the first eight months of that year life assurance business had flourished exceedingly. Even under the conditions referred to 13 out of 57 offices reported an increase over the whole year, and but for the war there can be no doubt that the new business record for 1914 would have been the largest in the history of life assurance. The reports to be published during the next few months will tell a very different story. Head office and agency staffs have been depleted owing to the call on the active manhood of the nation, and apart from this there has been an enormous decline in the number of persons eligible for life assurance owing to the risk attaching to military and naval service. A very heavy fall in new business is therefore to be expected.

Quinquennial valuation announcements during last year were, on the whole, satisfactory. The Stock Exchange being closed on December 31, 1914, the recommendation that securities might be valued at the market prices of December 31, 1913, was generally adopted but before a balance of profit and loss was struck, care was generally taken to set aside a suitable reserve for estimated depreciation during the year 1914. As a result a good deal of depreciation had to be provided for, yet, in the majority of cases, bonuses were maintained at previous standards, and in but few instances were bonuses substantially reduced. As a sign of the times it may be noted that two offices which had previously assumed 2½ per cent. per annum as the rate of interest employed in their valuation adopted a higher rate—the Atlas altering its basis to 3 per cent., and the University assuming 2¾ per cent. The alteration is justifiable, for an office assuming 3 per cent. may now look forward for many years to a good profit from interest, as its actual earnings, even after deduction of heavy income tax, are likely largely to exceed that rate. Probably this movement will be found to have been continued in cases of valuations now being made, for a number of life offices whose quinquennial investigations are presently under way assumed 2½ per cent. five years ago. The alteration to a higher rate if made will, to some extent, counteract the effect of depreciation in securities, but it is clear that large sums will have to be provided for that purpose, looking to the heavy fall which has taken place in market values during the past year, owing in large measure to the fall in the prices of the older Government securities following the new issues at higher rates of interest. This depreciation must, of course, be expected to continue and to go still further during the progress of the war, but life offices may be considered to have done their duty in the computation of their actuarial reserves if they have adopted the market prices prevailing when a distribution of profits is due. Life offices are not in the position that they require to sell securities at any particular moment, for their funds accumulate from year to year, income always exceeding outgo in progressive institutions, and it is probable that they will be able to realise their holdings at higher prices than those now ruling before many years, however quotations may droop during a temporary period of storm and stress. To take the values of securities at the prices current at the date of valuation is a conservative enough precaution, and the practice is to be commended as a general rule; but to go further seems unnecessary, looking to the conditions of the business. Moreover, the fact should not be overlooked that the interests of the older classes of participating policyholders should be considered. A too severe valuation might have the effect of depriving them of their fair share of profits for the benefit of the younger generation. A suggestion was recently made that distribution of profits in life offices should be suspended during the period of the war. This seems too drastic a proceeding to fit all cases, and it may be taken that it will not generally be acted upon. But where such a course is adopted, provision should be made where there is reasonable probability of a valuation surplus arising, for the payment of such amounts of interim bonus as prudence dictates in the case of policies becoming claims before the resumption of the ordinary distribution. A plan of this kind was actually adopted by the Scottish Union and National Company in its valuation on December 31, 1914. To sum up the situation at the moment, it may be said that there is nothing at present calculated to cause anxiety to holders of British life assurance polices. There may be some immediate disappointment in a good many cases, owing to diminution or postponement of bonus, but after securities have been written down the prospects of future bonuses will be improved, and there is no reason to doubt that during the average lifetime of participating policyholders their contracts will prove to be excellent investments. Meanwhile, looking to the temporary position, it is recognised by life offices that new entrants, especially those who are over middle age, may prefer a definite contract of fixed amount to participation in profits, and several companies have reduced their non-participating rates of premium to very attractive levels. This is to some extent to be expected, owing to the higher interest yield which life offices may expect to realise from the investment of premiums, and this also applies to the purchase of annuities. Indeed, a feature of the life assurance history of 1915 has been the cheapening in many cases of annuity rates. This movement has not been confined to life offices, for the rates of Government annuitants have also become more attractive.

High income tax furnishes an additional argument for life assurance, owing to the relief given in respect of life premiums where these do not exceed one-sixth of a taxpayer's premium, subject to the new provision made in the Finance Act that premiums must not exceed 7 per cent. of the sum assured. The object of this provision was to exclude part of the premium in cases of short endowment assurance contracts, or other policies where the investment apart from the protective element predominated.

A concession to life assurance offices as regards their assessment to income tax will be generally appreciated. Formerly they were assessed on the amount of their interest earnings or on that of their profits, whichever was the larger. This imposed a heavy burden, for in almost every case the interest earnings largely exceeded the valuation profits, and it placed offices confining their operations to life assurance in a less favourable position than composite companies transacting the ordinary commercial kinds of insurance, such as fire and accident, as well as life business. Life offices, by virtue of the concession referred to, are now allowed to deduct from their income from interest the expenses, including commission, entailed in the management of their business.

The reports of life offices published in 1915 showed that considerable losses had accrued from claims arising from war fatalities, yet in most cases the total claims through deaths from all classes was less than provided for under the tables of mortality employed for valuation purposes. This will probably not be the case in the records for 1915, which will relate to a full year's hostilities, and some extra reserve will probably be thought advisable to be made in valuations falling due during the next few years from increased mortality and deterioration in health of policyholders caused by the War. "The Statist."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Feb. 3rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	700
" " Sales of East Indian ..	..
" " Imports	9,000
Mid. Americans	7.79+13
Egyptian F. G. F. ..	unchgd 11.20
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 11.80+ 6
	May 12.01+ 6
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar. 11.50+ 2
	May 11.80+ 3

OPENNING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
Feb.	7.63	
Feb.-Mar.	7.64	
Mar.-Apl.	7.62	
Apl.-May	7.60	
May-June	7.58	
June-July	7.55	
July-Aug.	7.52	+11
Aug.-Sept.	7.42	
Sept.-Oct.	7.33	
Oct.-Nov.	7.28	
Nov.-Dec.	7.24	
Dec.-Jan.	7.20	
Jan.-Feb.	7.15	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 3rd.

Months.	To-day's price.	Advance on previous close.
Feb.	7.57	9
Feb.-March	7.53	9
March-April	7.51	9
April-May	7.49	9
May-June	7.47	9
June-July	7.44	9
July-Aug.	7.41	9
Aug.-Sept	7.31	9
Sept.-Oct.	7.21	8
Oct.-Nov.	7.15	7
Nov.-Dec.	7.11	7
Dec.-Jan.	7.07	7
Jan.-Feb.	7.02	7

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Feb. 3rd.

To-day's prices.

March	11.13	+1
May	11.31	
July	11.41	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 3rd.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	5.55	
" " Fully Good ..	5.70	
" " Fine ..	5.85	
M. G. Bhownuggar, Good ..	5.99	
" " Fully Good ..	6.13	
" " Fine ..	6.28	
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	6.05	—10
" " " Fine ..	6.35	
M. G Broach Good ..	7.20	
" Fully Good ..	7.35	
" " Fine ..	7.50	
M. G. Scinde Good ..	5.55	
" " Fully Good ..	5.70	
" " Fine ..	5.85	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 3rd.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent ..	1,000
Futures at New York March .	11.93+6
Futures at New York May ..	12.12+6
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.00+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans unchgd.	11.56
Futures at New Orleans March..	11.61+8
Futures at New Orleans May ..	11.89+7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.85
Silver Commercial Bars	56¾

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Feb, 3rd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	52,700,000	Inc.	500,000
Public Deposits .	58,200,000	Dec.	4,700,000
Other do.	98,600,000	"	2,400,000
Govt. Securities .	32,800,000	No change.	
Other do.	Mutilated.		
Notes and Gold .	36,900,000	Inc.	100,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 24% of the Liabilities.
Extra Allotments.
Transfers on Madras Rs. 14,00,000 @ 1/4 5/32

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	26 15/16—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to absence of buyers firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/at	5 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½

Unchgd.

The Sum of £100,000 has been released.

Consols. 2½ %	58¾—½
Rupee Paper 3½%	52⅞+⅜
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan. unchgd.	80⅜
Government Securities 3% unchgd.	69½
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs.	27.95+.15

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 3rd.

3½ % 1925—1928.. .. ..unchgd.	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945.. .. ..unchgd.	197

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Feb. 3rd.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs.
Feb. Sellers 68/3+6d
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs.
March Sellers unchanged 66/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Sailer February Sellers 68/—1s

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley —Not offered.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis Jan.-Feb. Nominal. unchanged 70
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Nominal unchd. 85/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-March Paid 76/3+1s.
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Value 80/6
Tone.—Weak.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Hull Sellers £14-12-6+2s. 6d.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper unchgd.	£116
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£95+½
Copper Braziers	£130
Yellow Metal	14½
Hard Spelter	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£26-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£5-11-0

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals: Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 O. & F. Calcutta	
Feb.-Mar.	19/7½
July.-Sept. Nominal	18/3
Raw Java, O. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
Feb.-March	19/9
July-September Nominal.	18/4½
Fine White Java O. & F. Calcutta	
Feb.-March	21/9
July-September Nominal	20/3
Fine White Java, O. & F. Bombay and Karachi Feb.-March	21/10½
July-September Nominal.	20/4½

Tone of Sugars:—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure. Feb.-Mar Sellers 3/1½
Ceylon Rubber Plantation First Latex Crepe March. 3/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 4.

This morning the market opened for M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 285½ and declined to Rs. 283/8 owing to jobbers selling on cloudy weather.

Some business is reported in M. G. Fine Khamgaon/Akola.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 284½ in sympathy with steady advices from New York and closed without any change.

We quote:—
Good Broach April 284/8.
Fully Good Bengal 211.
Fine K/Akola March 252.
Fine K/Akola May 255.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach			285	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals		217	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	233/4	212	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab . ..	215	..	..	"
M.G. Khandesh	232	220	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	267	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore	267	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Khgm.. ..	252/3	..	..	"
" " ..	255¼	..	..	May 1916
M.G. Yeotmal			..	"
M.G. Dhamangaum Pulgam ..			..	"
M.G. Broach	294	..	..	Mar. 1916
H.G. Westerns			266	A/May '16
M.G. "			272	"
M.G. Compta			293	"
aw Ginned Dharwar			295	"
H.G. Bhagalkote			..	..
H.G. Bijapore			..	..
M.G. Gomrawatte			..	..
M.G. Mathla			..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, February 4th, 1916.—5-30 p. m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	235	223	215	..	Ready
	..	218	210	..	1/25 March
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	214	206	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	1/25 March
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	233	221	..	Ready
	..	232	220	..	1/25 March
	..	235	..	..	1/25 May
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	245	..	Ready
Barsee (M. G.) Good staple	..	..	268	..	Ready
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	252	243	..	Ready
Akola-Khgm	..	253	243	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	251	..	..	1/25 March
	..	254	..	..	1/25 May
Gomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	256	248	..	Ready
	..	254	..	..	1/25 March
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	259	251	..	Ready
	..	257	..	..	1/25 March
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	262	254	..	Ready
	..	260	..	..	1/25 March
Nagpore	..	267	259	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	265	..	..	1/25 March
Wardha Highat. (M.G.)	..	267	259	..	Ready
	..	263	..	..	1/25 March
Broach (M G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	292	..	..	1/25 March
	..	290	..	283	1/25 Apr.
Mathla (M.G.)	..	228	216	..	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	268	April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	263	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	273	April/May
(H.G.)	..	..	..	268	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	291	April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jeithas Terms, i.e.' inclusive of 3 annas per maund of Mr. Jeradum allowance.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-16	1914-15	Difference.
Khandesh ..	200,528	72,704 pl.	127,822
Central India ..	45,695	12,255 pl.	33,440
Barsi & Nagar ..	117,287	33,700 pl.	83,587
Berar	343,167	144,315 pl.	198,852
Central Provinces	86,306	79,806 pl.	6,502
Compta & Dharwar	47,564		
North-Westerns.	27,936	19,498 pl.	73,639
Coconada.	8,002		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	9,635		
Dhollera.. ..	44,319	9,731 pl.	34,588
Broach	25,808	99 pl.	25,769
Rajputana ..	30,922		
N. W. Prov. ..	236,042	201,981 pl.	201,886
Sind-Punjab. ..	116,903		
Persian ..	377	21 pl.	356
American ..	....	.... pl.	....
Egyptian ..	634	444 pl.	187
Other Sorts ..	2,081	788 pl.	1,293
Total ..	1,363,264	575,343 pl.	787,921

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 3rd February 1916:—

Cotton	18,431 Bales.
Wheat	13,119 cwts.
Linseed	1,708 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,012 "
Ginjellyseed	3,808 "
Groundnuts	10 504 "
Castorseed	3,110 "
Rice	5,405 "
Myrabollams	2 447 "
Cottonseed	11,589 "
Gram	1,557 "
Joowar	4,260 "
Maize	140 "
Barley	1,292 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 4th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 8 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 8 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	43 8 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 9 0	7 15 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 0 0	8 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 12 0	8 .. 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	40 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black	36 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 9 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	40 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 8 0	3 12 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May. ..	6 10 0	
Linseed May	8 13 1½	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Mar.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. Mar.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	195½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	141½
Do. Shanghai	192½
60 d-s. Yokohama	153.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-13-0
Australian Do.	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	24-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1-0
English Dragons	15-6-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	70

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 4.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened strong to-day and business was done at advancing rates, but before close the rates tailed off by a few points.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares fluctuated between Rs. 312½ and Rs. 322½.

In Mill shares for March delivery Davids after touching Rs. 492½ closed at Rs. 485.

Standards opened at Rs. 1,057½, improved to Rs. 1,062½ but closed at Rs. 1,052½.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,320 to Rs. 1,327½.

Centrals opened at Rs. 2,040, touched Rs. 2,070 but closed at Rs. 2,055.

Swadeshi were placed at Rs. 1,540. Kohinoors at Rs. 670 and Ahmedabad Advance at Rs. 875.

Pearl Mill shares jumped to Rs. 310.

Indore-Malwa Mill shares after moving up to Rs. 270 declined to Rs. 262½.

Indian Dyeing and Bleaching shares were quoted at Rs. 147½.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 231½ and New Great Easterns to Rs. 186½.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,490.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares closed at Rs. 112½. Deferred opened at Rs. 312½, touched to Rs. 322½ but closed at Rs. 315 (sellers).

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,100.

Katni ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 104, and Preference at Rs. 115.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares kept unchanged at Rs. 222.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 82 and Rs. 82½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 95½ (long-dated).

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged at eight per cent. The percentage of cash to liabilities has sunk during the week from 25: 57 to 22: 49; it was 26: 60 a fortnight ago. Loans have increased by 31½ lakhs, accounts of credit by 21 lakhs and mercantile bills by 4 lakhs and cash has increased 24 lakhs. Government balance is down 52 lakhs, but other deposits have increased by 21 lakhs.

DISCOVERY OF A VALUABLE COPPER FIELD.

We understand that a most valuable copper-bearing area has been discovered in the Silver Hill of the Manipur State, known as Ngwetaung, which means "silver hill," by Mr. D. D. Mukherjee, of 24, Phayre Street, Rangoon, says the "Rangoon Times." The discovery has since met with the approval of the Manipur State Durbar and the Political Agent in Manipur State. The property for which Mr Mukherjee has obtained a licence is situated west of Kongal "thara" which is in the Kubo valley. A company is shortly to be floated in London to work the mine with a capital of not less than 15 lakhs. Over thirty tons of very high grade copper ores have already been extracted and stored in the Camp. Assay Certificate No. 81, from H. M.'s Assay Office, Calcutta, gives the following results:—"Percentage on metallic portions of samples, pure copper 97.50 and that on the earthy portions 60.32, and there is no trace of any other combination in the ores except gold." We understand that the brokers for the floatation of the Company are Messrs. J. A. Begbie and Co. of Rangoon.

CUSTOMS DUTY AT VIRAMGAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Now that his Excellency has started on his Kathiawad tour, is it not proper that we should lay before him our grievances through your esteemed paper? Travelling as he has been in his official capacity, there is no scope for him to know the grievances of the people directly.

Your correspondent "Kathiawadi" has already mentioned the grievance of the disorder and mismanagement of Kathiawad Railways, so it is useless to repeat it.

The other grievance that calls for immediate redress is that of Viramgaum Duty. We, sir, fail to understand what sort of duty it is! Is it a revenue duty? or is it a protective duty? Had the Government replied satisfactorily to the question that was asked at the last sessions of the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, we would have been able to see, whether the enormous expenses that are incurred for collecting this duty are justifiable or not. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to justify the existence of such a duty during the sympathetic regime of Lord Willingdon.

If, sir, any of the authorities is an "eye-witness" to the inexpressible hardships, which the travellers—not excluding even poor women and children—have to undergo when passing by Viramgaum, he would, we are sure, do his best to remove such a duty as soon as possible.—Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

Bombay, Feb. 3, 1916.

ADVERTISING DODGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In reply to a letter from a firm of tailors soliciting business, to which a small sample of cloth was pinned, I gave an order for a suit, offering to pay about half cash down and the balance in the following month. The tailors (with whom I had previous cash transactions), however regretted their inability to give any credit, as the price of the suit (which by the way had not been quoted in the first instance) was reduced to bed-rock as an advertising line. So far so good. But the following reason for not accepting the order is also given:—

We regret that in consequence of a notification to a similar effect from some of the leading British Spinners and Dyers, we are unable to guarantee colours and cannot hold ourselves responsible in any way for faulty dyeing.

And I am still wondering what, in the name of thunder, tactics of this kind mean. When tailors are not disposed to grant customers credit it is an easy matter to say so without the least embarrassment to either side. But bungling subterfuges of the kind, I have cited are apt to prove offensive.—Yours, etc.,

C.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

(Continued from column 6.)

silk, 6 cases aniseed oil, 2 cases cassia oil, 240 bags sesa seeds, 3,088 bags beans, 2,837 bags green peas, 8,501 bags sugar, 30 cases canned salamon, 6 bundles tarpaulin cut pieces 50 bales fibre, 40 cases dry ginger, 884 rolls earthenware, 378 cases provisions, 31 cases biscuits, 48 cases canned fruits, 20 cases preserved meat, 12 bags cardamoms, 20 bags plumbago, 434 cases 673 packages 492 chests green tea, 100 bags damer bater, 6 boxes bar gold, 7 boxes specie, 52 bags pearl sago, 5 bags cubebs, 3,424 bags rice, 1 case wine, 240 slabs tin, 40 bags arecanuts, 5 cases gamboge 1,317 bags betelnuts, 5 cases gambier, 1,840 bags sago flour, 278 cases 80 bundles gum benjamin.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 4.

Saigon Maru	Yemamato	Yakohama
Mongolia	Lewellin	London

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 4.

Mongolia	Lewellin	Sydney
Hartlepool	Ward	Marseilles
Hellas	Berg	Bangkok

The following vessels received Port clearance on Friday.

Steamer Mexican Prince	for	Karachi
" Henametal	for	Calcutta

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading on Friday.

Steamer	Ferguara (to arrive)	for	Genoa
"	Gracchus (to arrive)	for	Calcutta
"	Pandua (to arrive)	for	Durban

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 30th ultimo arrived in Aden at noon yesterday.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Saigon Maru, 2,740 tons, Captain Y. Yemamato, arrived here yesterday from Yokohama, which port she left on the 21st December, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Mongolia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Mongolia, 4,939 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, arrived here yesterday morning from London and intermediate ports, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers. She left Bombay the same afternoon for Sydney via Colombo and others ports, with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hartlepool:—The steamer Hartlepool, 2,792 tons, Captain T. Ward, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Suez Canal, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Hellas:—The steamer Hellas, 848 tons, Captain M. Berg, sailed yesterday for Bangkok via Penang and Singapore, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mexican Prince:—The steamer Mexican Prince, 1,952 tons, Captain R. Macdonald, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Henametal:—The steamer Henametal, 1,714 tons, Captain J. Lennox, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

Friday, 4th Feb. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Bellasco	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
Banlarig		W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Barrowmore	Doran	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Pensilva		W. & A. G. & Co
K. Strabane	Lanton	W. & A. G. & Co
M. Nairung		T. M. & Co
O. Lawoe	Webb	D. M. Kunwani
P. Clinton	Neidler	W. & A. G. & Co
Q. Jane Radcliffe	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	B. S. N. Co
Ponani	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Barton	Horn	W. & A. G. & Co
2	Orla	Moe	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Ardaumhor	Mackintosh	T. M. & Co
4	Fernley	Potts	L. Dreyfus & Co
5	Porto-di-Savona	Edvardo	Italian Co
8	Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
7	Saigon Maru	Yemamati	O. S. Kaisha
9	Vigo	Steele	J. F. & Co
12 & 13	Penang Maru		N. Y. Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Novara	Hetherington	P. & O. Co
3	City of Exeter	Rae	K. Nixon & Co
4	Yebcshi Maru	Kishumoto	N. Y. Kaisha
5	Kaiser-I-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. S.N. Co
6	Banca	Phillips	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Maur	Svensen	
		M. W. D. F.
Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

City of Athens	Kwant	K. Nixon & Co
Flor-de-Dio	Nacoda	G. Bhimji
Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Mexican Prince	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Golbaria	Armour	M. M. & Co
Reimer	Lemostre	P. & O. S.N. Co
Saima	Raunusen	F. F. Campbell & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	Indo B. P. Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Exter (s) 53 bales wool J. Rajumal.

FOR HAVRE.

Strathblane (s) 2,750 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Vigo (s) 69 cwt. castor seed R. Purshotam. Barrowmore (s) 27,800 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros.

Ardaunmhor (s) 1,013 cwt. myrabollams D. Bhagwandas & Co

Clinton (s) 20,000 cwt. cotton seed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Farignana (s) 3,301 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 9,500 cwt. castor seed C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR LEGBORN.

Farignana (s) 6,006 cwt. linseed C. Boggiano & Co., 6,003 cwt. gingily seed C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Remier (s) 2,359 cwt. mustard seed R. Jeevandas & Co., 2,190 cwt. dry chillies R. Jeevandas & Co., 2,000 castor seed M. B. Kaisha, 19,280 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Jane Radcliffe (s) 235 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co., 2,100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 600 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.

Penang Maru (s) 200 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Saigon Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Saigon Maru (s) 550 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

Penang Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 1,100 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 500 bales cotton T. Yusaa, 2,365 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton D. D. Curranee & Co., 2,400 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 300 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

Penang Maru (s) 100 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha, 400 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co., 500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 3 cases indigo M. B. Kaisha.

Novara (s) 300 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 100 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co., 800 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Penang Ma

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & C

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Prices on application.

The Best Pure Linseed Double Boiled Oil in the Market is "THE MANELESS LION BRAND."

G.O.M.&.M.F.G.Co.Ld. MANELESSLION TRADE MARK AHMEDABAD

Sold in Five Gallon Drums,
To be had from all Dealers in Paints Colours and Varnishes.

Manufactured by the—
Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co. Ld. of Ahmedabad

Wanted Agents in Chief Centres of Trade all over India.
or further particulars, please apply to :—
Messrs. BALABHAI JAMNADAS & Co.
Agents :—The Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co. Ld
P. O. KALUPUR, ASARNA, AHMEDABAD.

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Otto Dilbahar

(*Registered*)

Fragrant, dainty and lasting yet never over-powering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol, but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per Small bottle .. .. Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle .. „ 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle.. .. „ 2-0-0

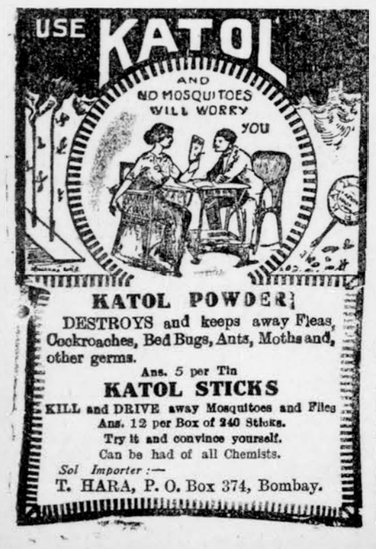
Perfumed card one anna each. V. P. Extra.If
P. S.—When buying see the name carey. in
OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO
Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER
replaces
GERMAN PILSENER.
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY
The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan.
Nothing to match it in quality.

Sub-Agents:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
D. D. BARIA & Co.,
BOMBAY.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AND NO MOSQUITOES WILL WORRY YOU
KATOL POWDER
DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths and, other germs.
Ans. 5 per Tin
KATOL STICKS
KILL and DRIVE away Mosquitoes and Flies
Ans. 12 per Box of 240 Sticks.
Try it and convince yourself.
Can be had of all Chemists.
Sol Importer :—
T. HARA, P. O. Box 374, Bombay.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SAILING WITHOUT REGULATION LIGHT.

THREE TINDALS FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. John Munster of the Port Officers' Staff charged Pama Bewa, tindal of prow No. 3019, and two other tindals, with sailing in the harbour without regulation lights at night time. It was alleged that about 7-30 p.m. on Thursday the accused's prows were found sailing without lights off Karanja Beacon. The accused pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 15 each.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Dost Mahomed Vishram with rash and negligent driving. Mr. N. N. Saher defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the afternoon of the 27th ultimo, car No. 1213, driven by the accused, came at an excessive speed from Marzban Road, and at its junction with Outram Road, collided with car No. 3865 which was proceeding along the latter road towards the Cathedral School. Car No. 3865 was damaged to the extent of about Rs. 200.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and fined Rs. 40.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF A BICYCLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Luxuman Sakaram and Mulji Manek, clerks in the employ of Messrs. Bruel and Co., with receiving and retaining a stolen bicycle, and abetment. Messrs. Cragie and K. F. Nariman defended the first and second accused respectively.

It was alleged that one Gordhan hired a bicycle from a shop in Bazaar Gate Street in December last. The bicycle was damaged in an accident he had and he left it on the road side at Colaba near the godown of Messrs. Bruel and Co. The first accused, who was employed in the godown, had it removed to the godown and subsequently after removing some parts out of it, he took it home. Some days after, the second accused asked the first accused for a loan of it and he was given it. He then had it repaired and painted green. He subsequently went to the complainant's shop for some further repairs, where it was identified as the one that had been hired by Gordhan and never returned. He was handed over to the police.

The Magistrate discharged the second accused. He convicted the first accused of criminal misappropriation, holding that it was his duty to hand over the cycle to the police to be made over to its owner and that he should not have misappropriated it to his own use. He fined him Rs. 30.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sampson charged Tribhuvan Jinabhai with criminal breach of trust in respect of a diamond worth Rs. 60. Mr. P. Vijayakar defended the accused.

It was alleged that the accused took a diamond on approval from one Shivdas on the 31st October, 1915, but he never returned it though he was repeatedly asked for it.

The accused pleaded not guilty, alleging it was a false case. He added the complainant had lent him Rs. 30, for which he passed a "jangad" note for Rs. 60. He denied having received the diamond. He could not return the money and hence the case.

The Magistrate discharged the accused. He remarked that it was a civil transaction.

POLICE INFORMER RUNS AMOK,

SCENE AT HOWRAH STATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

On Wednesday night an upcountryman named Bhola Goala, described as a police informer, ran amok at Howrah station and created a disturbance. He went to a Bengalee passenger, demanded money and then began to assault him. The European Assistant Station Master intervened, but he was roughly handled. Bhola next attacked a brakesman and gave him several blows. A European police sergeant came and there was a fight between them. The sergeant eventually succeeded in arresting Bhola.

DAY-LIGHT DACOITY IN MALABAR.

A THIYYA PHYSICIAN'S HOUSE RAIDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALICUT, Feb. 4.

A case of daylight dacoity is reported from Koruvil Amshom, Calicut Taluk, where some Moplahs and Nairs numbering about 30 and armed with knives, sticks and other weapons, are alleged to have raided the house of a Thiyya physician, threatened the inmates with serious consequences if they were to raise a cry and carried away property valued over Rs. 300.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 5TH OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
For Judgment (in Chambers.)

11100-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Hardarimal Moorlidhar, & ors, v. The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd, Bhai K & Gir, 9-11-15.

Summary Suits for Dismissal Under Rule 194.

10-15.—Crawford B & Co. The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. v. Nazarally Samsoodin.

11-15.—Vachha & Co, Messrs Dana Fatta & Co, a firm, v. Thacker Gordhandas Waghji.

39-15.—Jehangir S M & H, The Empire Bank, Ltd, v. Hemchand Jethabhai.

47-15.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd. (In Liquidation), v. Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanavati.

Chamber Matters for Disposal List A. (Attorneys).

292-15.—Edgelow G W & Co. The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navn Co, Ltd, v. Brajendra Krishore Roy Chowdhary, Payne & Co, 18-1-16.

C C 80-16.—Craigie B & Caroe, Louis Drefus & Co a firm, v. Chagandas & Co, a firm, 25-1-16.

C C 80-16.—Craigie B & Caroe, Lois Drefus & Co, a firm, v. Chagandas & Co, a firm, 25-1-16.

294-14.—Judah & Solomon, Bhagwant Bhimaji Kalay & ors, v. Bavaji Kashaba Kalay, & ors, Jamsetji R & D, 98-1-16.

1162-15.—Mehta D & Lalji Bujanbai Saifuddin & ors, v. Samsudin Ahmedally & ors, D J Mantri, 1-2-16.

1172-15.—Malvi H M & R. Kesturchand Sadasukh, v. Shamchandra Rampratab, Surajmal & Co, 1-2-16.

1257-15.—Ardesir H D & Co S Mahomed Oomer H Mahomed Hassan, a firm, v. S Nessirudin & Co, a firm, Payne & Co, 1-2-16.

O S 1383-15.—Hiralal & Co, Gordhandas Gopalji & anr, v. Purshotam Ratansey, Jehangir S M & H, 2-12-15.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1869.—Ardesir H D & Co, In Re the United Sindh Spg & Wg Mills Co Ltd, in Liquidation, v. Messrs Greaves Cotton & Co, Petitioning Parties Creditors concerned, Messrs Chandabhoy & Jassabhoy Liquidators, To Settle List of Debts and claims 20-1-15. List B, Counsel.

964-15.—Payne & Co, Purshotam Dowkaran, a firm, v. Kahandas Jamnadas, a firm, & ors, Manecklal Mangaldas Nalawalla, Assignee, Payne & Co, Edg G W & Co, Notice 10-1-16.

579-03.—Little & Co, Harjiwan Virji & ors, v. Ranchordas Callianji, & ors, Ardesir H D & Co, 11-1-16.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue (in Court).

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilol Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and Co, Part Heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal. Long Causes.

774-15.—Judah & S, Rajaram Ganooji Karpe, v. Dinanath Damodar Kale & ors, Manchershaw & N. Part Heard 4-12-15.

443-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr, Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji and G.

1074-14.—Captain and V, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

756-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Karimbhoy Ibrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hassanally Sullemanji, Payne & Co.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshyamdas, Dastur and Co.

454-15.—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Abaji Raghaw.

203-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand, a firm, v. Fulchand Matrumal, a firm, & anr, Malvi H H M and R, Captain & V.

1886-14.—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

49-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, v. Vithaldas Mohanji and anr, Rustomji & G.

454-14.—S A Tyabjee, Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr, v. Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre & ors, D J Mantri, Judah and S, In person.

1175-15.—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Kt, v. J Sanders Slater, Tyabji D and Co.

373-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14.—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhaishanker K & G.

A CALCUTTA STREET BRAWL,

ONE MAN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY STABBING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

As the result of a street brawl between two rival Mahomedan gangs, mostly butchers, near to the Eastern Bengal Railway barracks yesterday afternoon, one man was seriously wounded by stabbing. Two men have been arrested. The fracas broke out just after five members of one party had been released on bail by the Magistrate at Sealdah, the charge being rioting and assault.

THE NADAWATUL ULEMA.

FIFTEENTH SESSION AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Feb. 4.

The 15th sessions of the Nadwatul Ulema of Lucknow, of the chief associations of Mahomedan scholars in India, have been fixed to take place in Poona on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th April next. This association has previously held its sittings in Madras, Calcutta, Delhi and other towns in India. Its chief object is to establish a college at Lucknow imparting Arabic education as secondary course for Mahomedan scholars. The Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh has granted free of cost a large tract of land for the college and also a permanent annual grant of Rs. 6,000. Among other annual donors are his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and H. H. the Aga Khan. The Bhowalpur Durbar gave a donation of Rs. 50,000 towards the building fund and Sir John Hewett, when Lieut.-Governor, laid the foundation stone of the college building in 1908. Agents of Nadwa are touring through the presidency in order to make the coming sessions a success.

Did you get
VAN HOUTEN'S
COCOA?
Of course I did Mums — I dont like any other kind — An' dont forget it when you make the Choc's this time

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO

SANDHURST BRIDGE, BOMBAY No. 7.

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PAINTINGS OF PORTRAITS, IDEAL FIGURES AND DESIGNS, &c.

OPINIONS.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.
THE PALACE,
BANGALORE, 22nd January, 1914.

Mr. Mhatre has been patronized as a sculptor by his Highness The Maharaja of Mysore.

His Highness has much pleasure in testifying to Mr. Mhatre's talent and to the general excellence of his work.

(Sd.) MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Huzur Secretary to
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

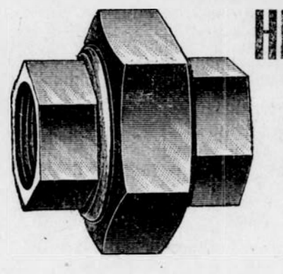
THE "MODERN REVIEW,"
CALCUTTA, March 1915.

By the courtesy of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the sculptor, we are enabled to reproduce a photograph of the statue of H. H. Chamrajendra Wodiyar, the late Maharaja of Mysore, which is one of Mr. Mhatre's latest works. We understand H. H. the present Maharaja of Mysore has expressed satisfaction with the the work, which is only to be expected. For it is a fine work of art. For those in India who want statues or busts to be made, there is no excuse for placing their orders abroad, before they have ascertained Mr. Mhatre's terms. In his case, it is not merely swadeshism which prompts us to prefer his work; the quality of the work, too, demands recognition.

"KARANATAK,"
BANGALORE, 29th April, 1914.

Among the other notable productions of Mr. Mhatre are an excellent and life-like marble statue of Mr. M. G. Ranade and a thoroughly true and graceful bust of H. H. Sri Chamarajendra Wodiyar which is such a brilliant and noble contrast to the supposed likeness of our late sovereign placed in the Lal-Bagh.

A VISIT TO THE STUDIO IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED BETWEEN 7-30 a. m. to 8 p. m. (S. T.)



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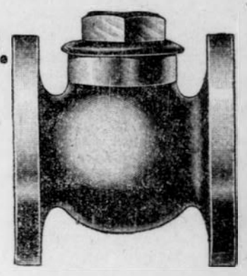

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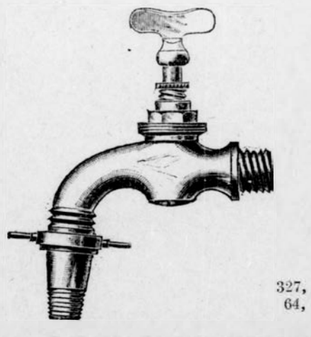
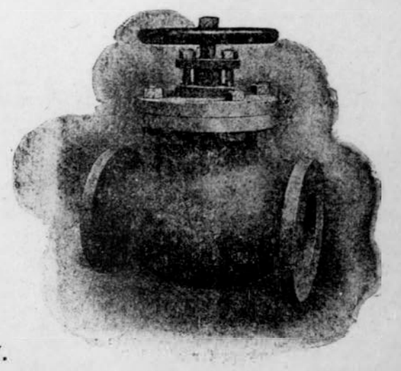
BOILER UNIONS
RANGE COCKS
BALL VALVE
BIB & STOP COCKS
SAFETY VALVES
BLOW OF COCK
BATH COCKS
OVERFLOWS
DRAIN COCK





327, Abdul Rehmam Street.
64, Tamarind Lane Fort. } BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood "At Home" to members of Bombay Y. M. C. A., Sir Mangaldas Mansions, Girgaum, 5 to 7 p.m.
Mahaluxmi Races Tenth Extra Meeting.
Excelsior Theatre, "The Whirl of the Town," 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, "The Breed of the Treshams," 9-30 p.m.
Prof. C. J. Sisson's public lecture on "The Tempest," Young Men's Hindu Association's premises, Girgaum Back Road, 6-15 p.m.

MONDAY, FEB. 7.

Justices' Elections to the Bombay Corporation.
Municipal Corporation meeting, 3-40 p.m.
University Senate meeting 5-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., "The Spender." 9-30 p.m., The Bandman Opera Co.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

IN MEMORIAM.

MACHADO.—In ever loving memory of (Dr.) Miss Violet Alexandra Mary Machado B.A., M.B., B.S., late House Surgeon, Cama Hospital, the dearly beloved eldest daughter of the late Asst. Surgeon J. R. Machado and Mary Machado, who died peacefully on the 6th February 1915, aged 25 years. Sadly missed, deeply and deservedly regretted by her broken-hearted mother and grief stricken sisters.

'Tis just one year ago to-day,
Yes, we remember well;
We stood beside your dying bed
To bid you a long farewell.
Not dead to us, we loved you dear,
Not lost, but gone before,
You live with us in memory still
And will for ever more.

There will be a Solemn Requiem High Mass for the soul of the deceased at St. Anne's Church, Byculla, on Thursday the 10th inst. at 7 a.m. Friends and relations please accept this as the only intimation.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

Feb. 5.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending February 12th.

Sergeant C. H. Partridge and Corporal R. Graham.

Riding School.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts from 7-15 a.m.

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be allotted for Class Firing this week end as follows:—

"A" and "C" Troops Saturday afternoon 6th.

"B" and "D" Troops Sunday morning 6th.

Troop leaders to arrange for members who have not commenced their Class Firing to attend. Train leaves Church Gate Station this Saturday afternoon 3-3 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

Class for N. C. Officers:—Class for N. C. Officers on Monday 7th at 6-15 p.m. particulars as per circular.

Parades.—"C" and "D" Troops will parade on Tuesday 8th February at Santa Cruz. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki Shirts, Regimental saddles, Rifle and Sword.

"A" and "B" Troops will parade on Wednesday 9th February at 7-15 a.m. punctually. Rendezvous Church Gate Station (All members will attend) Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, rifle sword and bandoliers.

Leave.—The undermentioned member is granted leave ex: India:—

Lance Corporal E. D. Boyazis, from 10th February to 31st March 1916.

Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Exercise will take place at Santa Cruz from 11th to 21st March 1916.

Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade, will inspect the Corps on the morning of Tuesday the 21st March.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Feb. 5

17. Inspection.—The Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade will take place on Saturday afternoon March 25th.

21. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 12th January 1916 and posted to "G" Company:

No. 8817 Vol. P. L. Anstey.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Capt. Newman Taylor, Commanding, February 4.

No. 39.—DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing 30th January 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Niven.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company. Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

No. 40.—PARADES.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade on Saturday the 5th inst. at 7 a.m. for 10in. B.L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort.

PARADES.—

Signallers Parade at Cooperage Band Stand on Monday the 7th instant at 7 a.m.

No. 3 Company, Kirkee.

No. 44.—PARADES.

Sunday 6th inst. at 8 a.m. Arsenal Section.

No. 4 Company, Ahmedabad.

No. 45.—PARADES.

Sunday 6th inst at 9-15 a.m. Rifle Drill.

Sunday 6th inst. at 10 a.m. Section Gun Drill.

Sunday 6th inst. at 11 a.m. Lecture.

No. 54.—STRENGTH.

No. 144 Sapper T. Long is struck off the strength of the Corps from 1-2-16.

No. 55.—INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF.

No. 12660 Sergt. H. B. Davey having been appointed C. S. M. I., Bombay Volunteer Artillery, took over his duties from forenoon of the 3rd February 1916.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

NOTICE.

There will be a Spoon Shoot at Colaba British Infantry Range at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday the 6th instant.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of the Officers, String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Victoria Gardens this evening with admission fee from 5-45 to 7-30.

March.—The Mistletoe Bough ..... Perdue
Melodia Argentine.—Saludo ..... Anolif
Valse.—Thousand and one Night ... Strause
Selection.—Tannhauser ..... Wagner
Song.—There's a Long Long Trail Gilbert
Patrol.—Wee Macgregor ..... Amers
Selection.—H.M.S. Pinafore ..... Sullivan
Two Step.—Alexanders Ragtime Band Berlin

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACE COURSE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this afternoon a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 2-45.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of January was 510, of whom 436 were males and 74 females.

MASS AT THE HAINES ROAD CEMETERY

To-morrow (Sunday) there will be Masses at the Haines Road Cemetary at 8 a.m., and 9 a.m. for repose of the souls of all the dead buried in that graveyard.

KARNATAK SABHA.

Under the auspices of this Sabha, Mr. L. C. Virkar, High Court pleader, will deliver a lecture on a social subject in Arya Bhuvan Library Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. R. C. Kumar, S. R. Jilkar and S. S. Gangla have on payment of Rs. 50 each been enrolled as Life Members of the Association.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaum, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Pandit Kavi Maharanishankar Sharma will deliver a lecture on "The Samajik Dharma."

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

A Social Gathering will be held in the Association Hall, Gamdevi, to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. M. S. Madhav Rau, will deliver a lecture on "The Study of Civics." Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, will preside.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ.

A meeting to congratulate Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Babholkar, on his appointment as Sheriff of Bombay for the current year will be held under the auspices of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj at the Hira Baug, to-morrow at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.)

THEFT OF CASH AND CLOTHES.

Haridas Vandravandas, a clerk, residing near the railway station at Matunga, reports that a burglary was committed and property consisting of cash, notes and clothing, collectively valued at Rs. 173, stolen from it.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Pundlik Genoba, a Hindu, residing at Lamington Road, reports to the Police that his house was broken into some time during Thursday night and a tin trunk, containing jewellery valued at Rs. 245 was carried away. Property of the value of Rs. 113 was subsequently recovered from a sweeper's gully near the house.

ARRIVAL OF HOME MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mongolia, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, with the outward mails of the 14th ultimo arrived in Bombay harbour at 12-30 p.m. yesterday from London, which port she left on the 9th January and called at the intermediate ports. She had on board about 90 local passengers and about 160 for the Australian and other ports.

Among those who arrived here were Colonel Sir Percy Sykes and the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

THEFT OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS WORTH RS. 35,620.

Keshowlal Lallubhai, manager of Maharaj Shri Ranchhorlalji, residing at Bhuleshwar, reports that someone entered his room between 7 p.m. on the 2nd and 5 a.m. on the 3rd instant and committed theft of a despatch box, containing gold and pearl ornaments and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 35,620. The Police are making enquiries into the matter.

MR. STEVE BUCKINGHAM'S ILLNESS.

Bombay playgoers will be sorry to hear that Mr. Steve Buckingham, the popular comedian, who was associated with the Gaiety Palace of Varieties with so much success, is at present in King George's hospital, Lucknow undergoing an operation for cancer on the tongue. All his friends will wish him well out of his trouble, with a speedy recovery. The "Patriotic Players" who were touring under Mr. Steve Buckingham's directorate are fulfilling their engagements under Mr. Reg Williams.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and four deaths from plague, and nine attacks and eight deaths from small-pox occurred in the city on Thursday. The plague attacks were reported from Sion and Chowpati, while the deaths occurred in Fort (Northern), Chowpati, Sion and Maratha Hospital. The total mortality from all causes was 94, as compared with 47 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 104 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,966 rats caught, 55 were found to be infected. A Ward contributing 1, B Ward 21, C Ward 15, D Ward 12, and E Ward 6. Of these latter, no infected rats were found in F and G Wards.

MAGH MELA AT ALLAHABAD.

ONE MILLION PILGRIMS PRESENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

It is estimated that there were one million pilgrims present at Allahabad on Thursday which was *amawasya*, the most important day of the Magh Mela. The assemblage was unexpectedly large and was the greatest that has been at Allahabad since the occurrence of the Adi Kumbh Mela four years ago. The Maharaja of Kashmir bathed at the sangan (junction) on Wednesday morning, and the Maharaja of Benares on Thursday morning. The latter arrived in a motor boat. Long trains full of pilgrims were arriving and departing from various railway stations throughout the day.

The Mysore Government have sanctioned the installation of a pumping outfit to be worked by electricity in the valley of the Arkavaty stream on the Sivasamudram-Bangalore cable route for lifting water for irrigation purposes. If this succeeds they will have discovered a new use for the extensive electric power of the State.

LADY WILLINGDON'S SCHEME.

NEED OF MORE MATERNITY HOMES IN BOMBAY.

As already reported the first Annual Meeting of the Lady Willingdon Scheme, was held on the 27th ultimo at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, Among those present were:—Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, (President.), Lady Jehangir, Lady Heaton, Mrs. W. D. Sheppard, Mrs. G. Carmichael, Mrs. L. Robertson, Mrs. J. A. Turner, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Wardlaw Milne, Dr. Mrs. DeMonte, Mrs. Hameed, Mrs. Shirin D. F. Panthaki, Mrs. Nikambe, Mrs. Gupte, Mrs. Pendharkar, Mrs. Gangabai Ranade, Mrs. Sheote, and many others including Dr. Miss Browne, the Resident Medical Officer in Charge, Materinty Home, Lady Health Visitors and District Nurses. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon presided.

The Honorary Secretary read a statement of the year's work and accounts and made some suggestions as to the working of the Scheme.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Mrs. Carmichael and Mrs. Robertson spoke as to the value of visiting by Lady Presidents and Lady Workers and regretted that more visiting was not done. They pointed out the value of the present Maternity Home and suggested that more such homes could be of great value and rooms in chawls might be rented and used as temporary quarters. Mrs. Hunt agreed with this and Mrs. Ranade said more visiting should be done.

Lady Jehangir mentioned her experience that the place visited were so dirty and insanitary that ladies did not like to go to the houses.

The Health Visitors stated that visiting in houses was appreciated by the poor women.

Her Excellency then addressing the meeting proposed that more small Maternity Homes be started—one at Colaba and one at Parel. It was agreed that this should be done as early as possible. Her Excellency also suggested that a Committee of ladies be appointed to organise the work of the scheme. Mrs. Carmichael undertook to do this.

The Honorary Secretary pointed out that a Maternity Home of ten beds could be provided at a cost of Rs. 6,000 per annum and that each bed would provide accommodation for twenty-five women per annum during confinement. This would mean a great deal to the women as they have everything provided free and their children are visited in their homes after birth. Small Homes in the midst of the dwellings of the poorer classes are more appreciated by the women than large Hospitals as they are more willing to go short distances and like to be visited by their friends and relatives. If funds were subscribed, there would be no difficulty in increasing the accommodation and providing two or more small Homes in Colaba and Parel.

The meeting was of opinion that the requisite funds would be forthcoming if the public were approached.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the President.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers have booked their passage per s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, leaving Bombay on Sunday with the mails for England and the continent:—

Dr. W S Allan, Mr. George E. Allen, Mr. & Mrs. Anderson, Master Babington, Miss Babington, Mrs. J R Barclay, Mr. E V Body, Mrs. Body & children and nurse, Mr. P. A. Booty, I.C.S., Master J. E. Brooks, Mr. C R. W Bryan, Miss A. Buckland, Miss Buckland, Mr. J W Chadwick, Mr. D B & Mrs. Critchley, Mr. F C & Mrs. Davis, Mr. A. & Mrs. Devon, Mr. W Edbrooke, Mr. G F Ford, Mr. J C Forrester, Mr. L C H Goode, Mrs. W O Grazebrooke, Mr A Grey, Mr. Grundy, Mrs. B Gulliver, Mr. C W A Halliday, Mr. F J Henderson, Hon. Mr. E D Hewan, Mr. H Hill, Mr. W J Howley, Mr. C D Inglis, Mr. C. Jambon, Miss E Kaptaina, Miss V A Marsh, Sister Beatrice Mary, Mr. R J McGregor, Miss M McHarrie, Mr. D & Mrs. McMillan, Mr. R M McNabb, Mr. Meldrum, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Moseley, Mrs. Nolan, Miss E M R Palairet, Mrs. E A Parker, Sister, Rhoda, Mrs. Richards, Mr. John & Mrs. Robertson, Mr. R Russell, Mr. H B Salmno, Hon. Mr. G L Searight, Mr. R Sleat, Mr. A J Smith, Mr. A Turner Laing, Mrs. G S Wilson, Miss I J P Wingate, Mr. J E P Curry, Mr. A J Smith, Mr. J Westerland, Mr. R C Byramjee, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. H F Lodge, Miss A J Gauntlett, Mrs. A Mazzarello and child, Dr. J C DeCorte, Mrs. C I Boyce and 3 children, Mrs. A Gordon Wesche, Mrs. Brooke-Hunt, Mrs. W D Wright, Mr. J Burgess, Mrs. Dockrell, Mr. H M Chibber, Mrs. H J Odom, Mr. F C Rimington, Mr. & Mrs. D'Albuquerque, Rev. Dr. E E Lavy and child, Miss A C Backforth, Mr. R Sinton, Senor F Homem, Mrs. L Dangar, Mr. G E Eydis, Miss Cable, Mr. W M Withall, Mr. F Burgess.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The ffollowing passengers arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. mail steamer Mongolia:—

Miss E Lothian, Mr and J R Silver, Mr W Fraser, Miss H Brander, Miss F Moore, Revd W Fletcher, Mr Mc Smiley, 2nd-Lieut. Hussey, Miss K Price, Mrs D'Souza and child, Lieut. H R Irwin, 2nd-Lieut. Joseph, Lieut. Brooke, Capt. W Bell, Mrs Irwin, Mrs Calderbank, Miss D Calderbank, Miss E Calderbank, Mrs Harte Lloyd, Mr and Mrs Tancred and children, Miss H Freeman, Master Everett, Mr H Cooper, Mr J G Freeman, Mr A D David, Miss H Reynolds, Lieut. Nicolle, Lieut. Flavell, C.P.O.s Mr L Lalchand, Mr D Inoolchand, Mr P Tycolmal, Mr H Gidoomal, Mr C Yothand, Naval Rattings, Native Winchman, Native Government Firemen, Mr and Mrs H J Thomas, Mr F McDonald, Mr and Mrs Coombes, Mr S A Smith, Mr Dunbar Brander, Mr J C Shields, Mr W Cuthbert, Mrs Geake, Miss Geake, Mr J Stewart, Miss Stewart, Capt. Scruby Mrs Scruby, Capt. W Wardell, 2nd-Lieut. Mitchell, Lieut.-Col. Herbert, Capt. Gatherer, Lieut. Eales, Mr F W Pennington, Lieut.-Col. Meyer, Mrs Meyer, Mr S R Bomanji, Lieut. R Willson, Col. Sir Percy Sykes, Lieut. Whish, Mr A Crawford, Lieut.-Commander Vincent, Capt. H Christie, Capt. Morris, Mrs M A Smith, Lieut. Firman, Lieut. Clifford, Bonney, Officers Std. Mr G Luximan, Mr S Mungha, Bishop of Bombay, Revd. Martyn, Bishops Native Svt. Assist-Surgeon Kothamdi, Mr P B Bharder, Mr G D Sutaria, Mr E J Jilla, Mr L Abdul Rahaim, Mr B D Souza, Mr Bugwan Kanjee, men of 32nd Lancers, Berbera.

THE CINEMAS.

CINEMA AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"The best of everything" is an apt description of the entertainment fare which is being served at the Royal Opera House just now. To-morrow at 6-45 and 10 p.m. and during the remainder of the week at 6-45 only, a very fine film is being shown. It is William J. Locke's famous novel "Simon the Jester" in film form. The adaptation of a celebrated book for the film is the very last word in cinematography and is all the rage in London and New York. "Simon the Jester" is done well throughout. With so celebrated an actor as Edward Arden in the name-part and such a good brand as the Pathé Gold Rooster to recommend it, the film should certainly pack the Royal Opera House every evening.

The plot is strong and exciting, and never for a moment is the action of the photoplay allowed to lag. It is also extremely easy to follow, and this is a big recommendation.

There will also be other attractive pictures in the programme, but "Simon the Jester" will occupy most of the time as it is in five parts.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The popularity of "The Black Box" as a serial of extraordinary drawing power has been fully maintained since the screeing of the first episode at the New Alexandra Cinema. As the episodes are shown one after the other, it is realised, that "The Black Box" is not a mere story where automatically, week by week, the characters brave dangers that arise. Progression is observable, and as one episode after another is developed a definite goal is aimed at, and that the interest is moving gradually but surely towards it. The development of the serial picture is steady and persistent, and to-day it is an accepted fact. There was a certain reluctance to believe in the serial at first, but time has shown that there is a public ready to support the week-by-week story, just as readily as they have taken to the newspaper and magazine serial. People visit the picture house because they have in their minds certain of the episodes which have gone before, and because of an insatiable curiosity to know what is going to happen next. When, as in the case of "The Black Box" interest is fully maintained week by week, there is a certainty that people will talk about the serial, and thus themselves become real factors in accentuating the popularity of the subject. The characters in the story become almost as familiar as friends and a visit to the picture show becomes almost a necessity every week, in order to see how these film acquaintances are faring. "The Black Box" has proved so magnetic that interest is compelled from one episode to the other. The story is up-to-date and shows considerable ingenuity in its development. The programme includes, the Gaumont Graphic, the predominant News Film of the world, and a Chaplin Comic. Mr. Charles Chaplin is always to be depended upon to provide his audience with original surprise and his latest sensation is to appear in "Charlie in the Park."

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

Headed by a charmingly coloured film of the beauties of Holland (Friesland) the Imperial programme contains a variety of good and extremely interesting pictures. Col. Heeza Liar as a Dog Fancier, has some amusing adventures with a "Deuchhund" whom he captured in the German Trenches. The latest Gazette and a Starlight Comedy add increased interest to the now well-known film "The Exploits of Elaine," of which the ninth and tenth episodes are to be shown to-night. In intensity of thrills and fine acting these two episodes are said to be the best yet shown. It may be noted that the Clutching Hand story will come to an end in the fourteenth episode, when the curiosity of thousands of Cinegoers will be satisfied as to who the Clutching Hand is, and how Craig Kennedy manages to catch him.

OLYMPIA CINEMATOGRAPH.

The second week of the Broken Coin series begins to-night at the Olympia. The fascination of this wonderful Emerson Hough picture story is simply intense. The spectator is enthralled and carried away as scene after scene of exciting happenings unfolds itself on the screen.

Even the howling of the mob cannot daunt the courage nor curb the energy of Kitty Gray, the heroine in her thrilling quest for the Broken Coin. She even forces the revolution itself to assist her in her search. All through the thrilling story, entwined in every episode, underlying every action and overpowering every other emotion, the mainspring of the whole is love.

LAWN TENNIS AT BARODA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Feb. 3.

The following are the results of Thursday's games in the all-India Tennis Tournament at Baroda:—

SINGLES.

Sleem beat Vyas 6—2, 6-0.

Mohan Lal beat J. A. D. Naoroji 6-2 6—2.

DOUBLES.

Mohan Lal and Sleem beat Prince Shivaji Rao and Major Tarr, 6—1, 6—1.

Chief of Manavadar and Ranga Rao beat Keshava and Naidu, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

England and Naoroji beat Shelke and Jijibhoy 6—2, 6—1.

Gupta and N. F. Naoroji beat Jadhav and Dinanath, 6—4, 7—5.

Srimant Sampatrao Gaekwar was "At Home" to the competitors.

THE BANDMANN COMPANY IN "GRUMPY."

A CHARMING PLAY CHARMINGLY ACTED.

"Grumpy," which was produced for the first time in Bombay last night by the Bandmann Opera Company, is a very rare kind of play. It is a rare thing to find an author who can conceive a highly ingenious and dramatic plot and treat it with such perfect skill, resisting the easy course of turning out a mere sensational detective drama but building round it a really beautiful comedy of profound psychological interest. "Grumpie" is an old gentleman, with an only daughter and an adopted nephew. His hobby is the study of criminology. He is short-tempered, peevish, testy, impatient and in fact, generally "grumpie,"—a nickname which his daughter has given him in her very early years. But withal he is at bottom a very soft-hearted old man, so transparently tender in his character, in spite of his grumpiness, that everyone,—his servants, his daughter and his nephew,—is devoted to him. Into this old man's life, when he has come to an age of apparent semi-senility, and has to be looked after almost like a child by his servants and daughter, comes the opportunity for a practical application of his studies in criminology and crime detection. He seizes it and with a strength of character and physical energy, that appeared absolutely beyond him, he unravels a mysterious crime, runs to earth a daring criminal and saves the reputation of his nephew, who has been robbed of a great diamond of enormous rarity and worth with the carriage of which from Africa to England he had been entrusted. As a mere detective story the plot of "Grumpie" is a triumph of ingenious construction and thrilling development. But the author is something more than a mere maker of sensational plots. He has rare dramatic genius and has written a comedy which is distinguished, not only by the creation of a brilliant psychological study in the character of "Grumpie" himself, but hardly contains a character in the cast that is not in itself a perfectly artistic study.

A piece of this kind could achieve little success, of course, unless it were in the hands of really capable and attractive players. Fortunately in this respect there was nothing to complain of last night, with two exceptions. The central character was played by Mr. Compton Coutts with a charm and power and creative ability that amounted almost to genius. It is seldom that an audience in Bombay is roused to such a pitch of enthusiasm by sheer force of good acting, but Mr. Coutts, we undertake to say, would have earned the same meed of enthusiam, which was accorded him, in the outburst of cheering which greeted him at the fall of each curtain last night, wherever he might have played the part. His whole performance was so rare and delightful that we trust the opportunity will be afforded of witnessing it here again, in spite of the short stay which the Company is making. It is a high tribute to those playing the other chief parts to be able to say that not one of them was dwarfed even by the brilliance of Mr. Compton Coutts' notable performance. Mr. Coyne played the part of the swell criminal with the quiet force that is characteristic of him. Mr. Granby gave a perfect representation of the confidential and long-suffering servant of the old gentleman. Mr. Leyland Hodgson played the young nephew, who is robbed of the diamond, admirably, and Mr. Johnny Osborne gave a clever representation of a swell Jew "fence" who drops the swag like a hot potato when he finds that his accomplice has made a "mithtake" which is likely to give the game away. The chief lady's parts were played by Miss Betty Linley as the daughter and Miss Dorothea Temple as the maid. Miss Betty Linley was as delightful as she or anyone else could have been in her part, and Miss Temple showed, not for the first time, that her real *metier* is in legitimate and not musical comedy. Miss May Linley played a small part with as much attraction as she could be expected to get into it.

"Grumpie" was preceded by a musical scena by the clever Rosslyn sisters, assisted by the chorus of the Bandmann Opera Company.

To-night there is to be a revue,—"The Whirl of the Town."

LATE AT THE THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During the past week the shocking Bombay habit of arriving late at the theatre has once again made its appearance, to the discomfort of all who have really come to see a play. Why *will* people time their arrival just when others are becoming interested in the doings on the stage? The reply is simple. Swank. Now "Swank" is an unpleasant word, but it just describes the situation. There are those in Bombay who make it a religion to ape London Society. In this case they think that because people in London drop into their boxes half-way through a play it is "the thing" to do out here. But their whole actions demonstrate a complete ignorance of what is done by the best people: perhaps because the "London Mail" hasn't taught them any better. Society may go to see the same production half-a-dozen times in a season. When it has been seen right through once or twice they go just to watch some special scene or hear some special song again. The late-goers in Bombay have possibly never been to London even on a Cook's Tour or a Restall's Sunday Trip. They have probably never before seen one of the plays at present being produced here. So why not act with intelligence and either come in at the proper time or stay away altogether?—Your etc.,

PLAY-GOER.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"JACK STRAW."

Once again, the prospect of laughter drew an appreciative audience to the Royal Opera House, for "Jack Straw" was staged by the Howitt-Phillips Company. The remarkable success achieved in farce on Thursday night and the suitability of Mr. Charles Howitt for light comedy brought many of the crowd, while the others came out of curiosity, for the play has not been seen in London of recent years.

Mr. Howitt had to play the adventurer who has knocked about the world in various out-of-the-way capacities half his life. At the beginning he is a waiter, but in order to gratify the revenge of a former acquaintance and Lady Wanley he becomes the Archduke of Pomerania. The fact that this really is his name is not known to those for whom he masquerades. Jack Straw's victims are the parvenu Parker-Jenningses, an awful a family as one could imagine. But it takes very clever acting to be awful on the stage, and this was in the capable hands of Miss Lilian Stanbridge, Mr. Carl Lawson, Miss Doris Phillips and Mr. Wheeler Dryden, who were excellent as mother, father, daughter and son. The other characters were more or less subsidiary.

Once again Mr. Charles Howitt demonstrated his aptitude for light comedy parts, He was really much in the same situation as Henry Ainley in "The Prisoner of Zenda", and was remarkably like him in his treatment of the role.

Mr. Carl Lawson portrayed quite a new character, but did it as faithfully as he does all his work. Miss Stanbridge was in the role which suits her best, so she was likewise notable. Lady Wanley was well done by Miss Godart.

Once again we have to congratulate the company on a splendid production. To-day will be a busy one for the company. They are going to institute what they made such a unique success of in Calcutta,—the matinee,—with the extra inducement of popular prices. The play chosen is "The Prodigal Son", a certain winner for an afternoon performance. And to-night we are to have "The Breed of the Treshams." This is what is known technically as a costume play, the period being that of Charles II. It is romantic to a degree and as exiting as the most sensation-loving person could desire.

"CONDER" TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of the Open Doubles Tennis Tournment games played last evening on the Y. M. C. A. Courts:—

R. D. Karve and K. B. Gunjikar lost to Bhagawanji Murarji and D. A. Shete, 6—2, 6—4.

Aziz Ally and M. B. Shirgakar beat J. A. Sakoor and Ali, 6—1, 6—3.

Rajaram Murarji and Grandy beat D. D. Pant and Shirgaokar, 7—5, 6—4.

The following games are down for decision this evening.

Bhagawanji Murarji and D. A. Shete vs. V. V. Bhadkamkar and Wagle (holders).

Brisco and Harwood vs. Aziz Ally and M. B. Shirgaokar.

J. K. Shaw and A. Fido vs. T. H. Pruce and Gunter.

BOMBAY RACES.

ADDITIONAL RACES FRAMED.

1st Day, Saturday, 12th February, 1916.

THE MOSUL PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Entry Rs. 10, to close 4 p.m., on Monday, 7th February 1916 with Rs. 5 in addition for horses not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 10th February, 1916.

THIS RACE WILL NOT BE DIVIDED.

Handicap will be published by 8 a.m., on Thursday, 10th February, 1916, at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi.

2nd Day, Wednesday, 16th February, 1916.

THE BAHREIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

If there are sufficient entries, this race will be divided into two, "but not more than two," divisions

Should there be two divisions, the 2nd Division will be run on Wednesday 16th February, and the 1st Division on Wednesday 23rd February.

If there is no division the race will be run on Wednesday 16th February.

Entry Rs. 10, to close 4 p.m., on Monday, 7th February, 1916, with Rs. 5 in addition for horses not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 14th February, 1916.

Handicap will be published by 8 a.m., on Monday, 14th February, at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi.

4th Day, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1916.

THE TEHERAN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Entry Rs. 12, to close 4 p.m., on Monday, 7th February, 1916, with Rs. 5, in addition for ponies not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 21st February 1916.

Handicap will be published by 8 a.m., on Monday 21st February, 1916, at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 4.

The weekly export of the market continues quiet with but little business passing. There have been several relets offering without finding takers. Measurement cargo is coming forward less freely and bag cargo export is practically restricted just now to seeds.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 5, 1916.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIAL POLICY.

It is difficult to imagine any dictum more ridiculous than the one credited to the European representatives of trade and commerce on the Madras Legislative Council, viz., that the State in India should adopt no industrial policy. Had these honourable members said plainly and openly that India should have no industries and no industrial future, they would have said something, which, however foolish, would at any rate be intelligible. Indians do insist, and in the coming years they will insist with increasing vehemence, on the clearest definition of a political policy and an industrial policy. The days are gone by when the political destinies of India could be regulated by an official *non possumus*, and the industrial future of the country regulated in accordance with existing vested interests. India has the right to grow into political and industrial manhood, and it lies heavily with those who deny this claim to make good their position.

We are quite aware that just as in matters administrative and political, there are people who contend that India should be content with the good government they have instead of the self-government they want, so also in the industrial sphere there are people who think that India should be content to produce raw materials and import manufactured goods from abroad. This theory of political and industrial content does not merit a moment's consideration; like so many amiable theories which in the past have compassed the political or industrial servitude of God's creatures, this particular theory will find no acceptance in these days of enlightenment. Apart from the question of politics, we ask, why should not the State do for India what the State has done, say, for Canada or Australia? Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have vast natural resources in land, of which only a minute fraction have been developed. There, as in India, the force of Dean Swift's well-known dictum about making two ears of corn grow where only one grew before is well recognised. And yet, how account for the passion for industrialism in the Dominions? The explanation is simple. If Canada is industrially great to-day, it is because she was politically free and self-governing. The statement one hears so often made in this country that, if only we were to mind industrial matters, political development would follow embodies a half-truth and a dangerous half-truth. The industrial salvation of the Dominions followed, and did not precede, political freedom and the full measure of fiscal autonomy they enjoyed. As any one having the least acquaintance with the history of the industrial expansion of the Dominions must be aware, to many Englishmen of the mid-Victorian period, the industrial aspirations of the young Colonies were extremely unwelcome. They asked impatiently, "Why are not the Colonials content to be hewers of wood and drawers of water?" By way of illustrating our remarks, we may quote some striking observations of Mr. Hurd from his new book "The New Empire Partnership":—

"This passion for industrialism on the part of the Dominions has long been a vexation to many Englishmen. To their way of thinking, and sometimes of saying, the interests of both England and the Empire as a whole would best be served by a restriction of the activities of the Dominions to the production of food and raw materials. The unbiassed student of Mr. Chamberlain's words and acts will acquit him of the silly charge of wishing to set up "a schedule of forbidden Colonial industries."—he had too deep a sympathy with the aspirations of the overseas peoples and too keen an understanding of the foundations of our Empire life to propose to sterotype their progress. But there have been many fervent, if seldom spoken, English wishes that the Dominions would be content with the simple life and leave the complications of industrialism to a more mature England. In no other way, it was thought, could there be a real and abiding community of trade interest throughout the Empire. It was more than galling to see Dominion after Dominion rejecting with contumely the view that its true and only development is along pastoral and not manufacturing lines that it should satisfy its ambitions by confining its energies to the producing of the wheat and meat and dairy produce to be sold in exchange for the cottons and woollens and iron and steel goods of Lancashire, Yorkshire and the Clyde."

There is no need to expend indignation over a typical conception of an old time Colonial policy which regarded the Colonies as sources of commercial profit to the Mother Country, and nothing more. Well, if that conception has become extinct, it was entirely due to the autonomous powers the Dominions possessed. Mr. Hurd sums up this phase of Colonial history in an illuminating sentence: "The truth, of course, is that cast-iron theories conceived in the early days of Empire life became inapplicable to Colonial commerce *under the widening influences of Colonial self-government.*" The first use Canada, for example, made of fiscal autonomy was to revise her tariff in the interests of Colonial production and incidentally put new duties upon imported manufactures!

It is idle to say that India should pursue development along pastoral lines, and that the activities of the State, in the Commerce and Industry Department should be confined to finding efficient transport for India's raw materials. That is not India's aspiration, any more than it was Colonial aspiration. It does not lie in any man's power to impose any arbitrary limit upon India's industrial progress. That, in the ultimate resort, is a matter entirely for the people themselves to decide. Meanwhile, we strongly deprecate the tendency on the part of outsiders who affect the role of Imperial Canutes, and ejaculate, "Thus far and no further!" The witholding of fiscal autonomy is a measure of extremely doubtful wisdom, but it is worse to make that a pretext for denying to Indians the fullest opportunity of realising their industrial ambitions. At any rate, to tell Indians that the State should not have an industrial policy is to tell them that which, in the light of Colonial history, is a thing to laugh at.

BANKURA'S CRY OF DISTRESS.

Reports of acute distress, through the famine conditions prevailing in the district of Bankura in Bengal, have appeared from time to time in our columns and appeals for urgent help on behalf of some of the agencies, which are trying to cope with the relief of suffering, have been created. In order that our readers may realise how terribly widespread is the prevailing distress, it may be reiterated that famine conditions have been prevailing for nearly five months in the greater part of the district. The district is the poorest in the province and out of its total population of eleven lakhs more than eight lakhs have already been affected, and in the affected parts whole villages are starving. From trustworthy reports it is evident that deaths from starvation and the selling of children by their parents, the two extreme results of famine conditions, are taking place. Both official and non-official opinion are almost unanimous as to the character and extent of the suffering of the people. The District Magistrate, the European Principal of the local Missionary College, and visitors from Calcutta specially deputed to enquire into the condition of the people, as well as the leading men of the district, all give the same account, namely acute and widespread suffering of the people. Various public bodies like the Ramkrishna Mission and the Social Service League of Bengal have started relief works and all of them are rendering great help to the poor sufferers. One of these bodies has opened no less than seven relief centres. During the last four months of last year these private agencies have spent about fifty thousand rupees in relief work. But as yet help has reached only a part of the affected areas. The villages affected are more than four thousand and not even a thousand of them are getting relief. It is estimated that the relief work will have to be continued for six or seven months more and the sufferings of the people will increase from March next. Even to render relief for the present, large sums of money are urgently needed. "Respectable families," says the District Magistrate, "are starving in secret with too much self-respect to beg." And Mr. Mitchell, Principal, Wesleyan College, says. "The condition of some is so terrible that unless you help them at once they will die of starvation." Dr. Acharji, Secretary of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, says that deaths from starvation had taken place, and that, being unable to feed their young ones, some of the villagers were selling them for a rupee or two rupees. Now the rigors of cold have been added to the horrors of starvation and the suffering of the people is simply heart-rending. Appeals from Bengal to their brethern on this side of India have, we are glad to note, already materalised and there is every likelihood of a goodly sum from proverbially charitable Bombay being despatched to help on the work of relief. We understand that a representative and influential committee has been formed to collect funds in the city. It need hardly be said that the more prompt the response from the public the sooner the relief parties in Bankura will be able to bring succour to the starving people. We hope there will be a generous response from all sides in this city and the Presidency.

JUSTICE AND THE STATE.

The surest foundation of British rule, as has been so often aptly said, lies in the justice administered in British courts. The ceremony of the opening of the new Patna High Court, which Lord Hardinge performed on Thursday, marked, therefore, an eventful landmark in the history of British rule,—even if it is considered from this point of view alone. That the new High Court will, like every other High Court in the country, contribute to the stability of that rule is undoubted. But there are other considerations which lend an almost unparalleled interest to the opening of this new High Court. As Lord Hardinge proudly said on the occasion, "I am about to perform an almost unique duty and one which I do not think has fallen to the lot of any previous Viceroy." The chartered High Courts of the Presidency towns are children of the old Supreme Courts and as such belong to the days of the "John Company." The High Court for the North-Western Provinces was, indeed, the first to be established directly by the Crown in 1886 but no public ceremony marked the inauguration of that Court. Again, the opening of the new High Court marks, as Lord Hardinge said, "the placing of the coping stone of a great administrative reform which I am happy to say has been brought to its fruition before the close of my term of office. There is yet another consideration which should give food for reflection to the enemies of Great Britain." "It seems to me," Lord Hardinge said,

that they might find a lesson in the fact that the British Government even under the distractions of this troubled time pursued with unfailing vigour the aim which it has always proposed to itself as one of the fundamental objects of all good government, the desire to facilitate the administration of justice to all its subjects.

And that justice will be administered not only, to quote again the expressive words of the Viceroy, "as between man and man" but also "as between the individual and the State."

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner will pay a short visit to Allahabad on the 10th instant.

Lord and Lady Willingdon, who were yesterday at Dharangadhra, visited in the morning the Cattle Show and distributed prizes. In the afternoon their Excellencies went to Halvad to see the Pahlias and the Old Palace and returned to Dharangadhra in the evening. After dinner their Excellencies left for Jamnagar.

Lord Carmichael it is understood, will shortly pay a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. This will, perhaps, be the first occasion on which a private visit by the Governor of another province will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

Sir George Barnes is expected to arrive in India about the end of March to take up his appointment of Commerce Member.

BOMBAY CITIZENS AND LORD HARDINGE.

Our attention has been called to the fact that in our report on the meeting to commend the services of Lord Hardinge Prof. O. V. Muller's remarks have been inverted. They should read, "if the Corporation decided to give an address to the Viceroy, then the public meeting might simply pass a resolution expressing its appreciation of Lord Hardinge's administration."

Notes of the Day.

Sir Ian Hamilton's Despatch.

We publish to-day the full text of Sir Ian Hamilton's final despatch on the Dardanelles operations. It describes the last great attack upon the heights of Sari Bair in the early days of August and the tragic failure of the simultaneous fresh landing at Suvla Bay. We read again of how the 5th and 6th Gurkhas and the 6th South Lancashires reached the ridges whence they saw the Narrows and Maidos, and how the expected support from Suvla Bay never came to enable them to win the quarter-mile which lay between them and victory. The 10th Gurkhas and the 14th Sikhs, who also formed part of the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade, receive equal honourable mention for their gallant conduct. The general impression left by the despatch is that the failure of Suvla Bay was due to incompetent and inert divisional and corps commanders; and there is an astonishingly candid confession by Sir Ian Hamilton that on the critical evening of August 8 he knew what ought to be done and did not do it.

The Indian Mule Corps.

Special mention is made by Mr. Nevinson in the "Manchester Guardian" of the extraordinary services performed by the Indian Mule Cart Corps, chiefly belonging to the Imperial Service Corps in the withdraval from Suvla Bay. The mules were singularly fine animals. Happily, all were saved at Suvla and nearly all at Anzac, where only about fifty were left for fear the wounded might require wagons at the last moment. The Indians (says Mr. Nevinson) managed the mules as though they were well-trained dogs and behaved with great patience and fortitude even under the severe trial of tempest and frost.

The New Discovery at Taxilla.

The discovery of the relics of the Buddha at Taxilla is a yet further but more striking evidence, of the extent to which the influence of the doctrines of this great teacher penetrated in many of the most important parts of the then known world. The discovery consists of a casket containing bones with an inscription indicating that they are those of the Buddha themselves. This is the third find of the kind that has been reported on good authority in India. Some years ago the first discovery was made in the forests of Nepal, and the second more recently near Peshawar, containing the ashes of the Buddha. The last was sent to Mandalay. The earlier message stated that there was room for difference of opinion as to the authenticity of the relics. On the other hand, the very fact that they have been found in widely separated localities not only does not prove that they are not genuine, but is perfectly consistent with the tradition that after the cremation of the Buddha, the bones were distributed among his disciples, who carried them to the various places where the teachings of the Buddha had spread.

The Silent Husband.

The married state has its share of the tragedies of life. But of these perhaps the most pathetic,—from the point of view of the husband as well as the wife,—is that which is occasioned by the "silent husband". A newly married woman recently consulted the Acton magistrate on the alleged cruelty of her husband. "When he comes home from work", said the applicant, "he will sit down and read a paper without speaking to me. *He is cruel in a quiet way.*" A "Daily Mail" representative has, prompted by this application, made a few delicate inquiries among husbands and finds that several wives make the same accusation against them of "cruelty by silence." "It is a very old trouble between me and my wife," said one husband,

"I admire the Acton man for having started firmly. He evidently intends to preserve his constitution. In the first enthusiasm of married life I started badly. I used to come home tired at nights and sit talking with my wife. Most men don't want to talk after a hard day's work; they want to sit and smoke and think about nothing. But there you are; I started badly, and if I ever dare to be silent my wife either says that I am grumpy and does a good deal of talking herself, or else she thinks I am ill and insists on giving me medicine."

"Talked Out."

Another husband sadly confessed:

"It was only last night that I came home and fell asleep in my chair. When I woke up my wife said icily, 'You had better have your dinner now and then go to bed.' I don't think that wives always see the husband's side of this talking business. In my business I am interviewing people all day long. When I get home I'm like a House of Commons Bill; I'm talked out. But my wife, perhaps naturally, expects me to be bright and chatty. It's very wicked, but I've sometimes thought what happy marriages the deaf and dumb must often make."

Yet another rather boldly declared:—

"My own silence with my wife isn't cruelty—it's self-preservation. Reading is the only refuge, even when I'm really too tired to read. As a defensive measure I have sometimes to read the evening paper through five or six times. Perhaps that is why I was the only man in our office who could spell Przemysl."

Arrangements are now being made to prepare the palatial new offices of the Karachi Port Trust as a war hospital.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

APPAM A PRIZE.

WRECKED ZEPPELIN IN NORTH SEA.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN GALICIA.

COMPULSION ACT IN FORCE FROM FEB. 10.

The Appam has been declared a prize. Mr. Lansing states that through the Appam is a prize her disposal involves further consideration.

The identity of the captor of the Appam has not been finally ascertained. The captured skippers say that the vessel was a converted merchantman, named the Ponga.

One hundred and eighty-two bombs were dropped on Petritch by French aeroplanes causing 26 fires.

An encounter between the Bulgars and the Allies on the Greek frontier, is reported. The Bulgars were repulsed.

Essa Pasha has been arrested and sent to Italy.

There has been heavy cannonading on the Dinester-Pruth front. The enemy covered by the fire of 12-in. guns, twice attacked but were repulsed. Between Tornopol and Lemberg Russian bomb-throwers captured Lunette and pursued the fleeing garrison.

The Russians continue to advance in the Caucasus.

The Germans attempted an offensive on the Aisne in France after artillery preparation, but were stopped by a curtain of fire and fusillades.

A fishing trawler saw a Zeppelin in the North Sea in a sinking condition, on Wednesday morning.

A Proclamation enforces the Military Service Act from Feb. 10.

The "Chicago Tribune" publishes new German peace feelers. Germany among other things, demands recognition of a German protectorate over the Turkish Empire.

FIRE ON THE SCINDIA EXTINGUISHED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The fire on the British steamer Scindia at Gibraltar has been extinguished.

U. S. DECLARES APPAM A PRIZE.

WRECKED ZEPPELIN SEEN IN NORTH SEA.

APPAM DECLARED A PRIZE.

DISPOSAL STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

MR. LANSING'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

The status of the Appam has not yet been decided but official quarters believe that she will be held as a German prize under the Prusso-American Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

The Appam has been declared a prize.

LATER.

Mr. Lansing states that though the Appam is a prize her disposal involves further consideration of the Hague Convention and the Prusso-American Treaty.

APPAM'S PASSENGERS PERMITTED TO LAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEWPORTNEWS, Feb. 3.

As the result of further German representations which Washington is now considering the great bulk of the Appam's passengers are still on board the vessel.

NEWPORTNEWS, Feb. 4.

It has now been decided that all persons on board the Appam, except the prize-crew, shall be permitted to land whenever they wish.

APPAM'S CAPTOR.

IDENTITY IN DOUBT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NORFOLK (Virginia), Feb. 3.

Some German seamen on board the Appam are wearing caps bearing the name Taula.

The Collector of Customs thinks that it was not the Moewe, but a larger vessel that captured the Appam.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 3.—The "Exchange Company's" correspondent at Norfolk, Virginia, says that the Appam's captain states that the captor of the ship was larger and more formidable than Moewe. He refused to give the name.

THE PONGA: THE RAIDER.

THE CLAN MACTAVISH'S GALLANT STAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. Fuller, the Commissioner of Ashanti who was on board the Appam has stated that the raider was equipped with two torpedo tubes.

Sir Edward Merewether said that she was a vessel of 4,000 tons and he believed that she was a fruit-trader. The raider flew the distress signal. Sir Edward. Merewether paid a tribute to the courtesy of Captain Berg and the prize crew.

The captured skippers said that the vessel was a converted merchantman, named the Ponga.

All expatiated on the gallantry shown by the men of the Clan Mactavish in the fight, which lasted half an hour. The Clan Mactavish's gun continued to fire long after the German shells had set fire to the ship in half a dozen places. The Clan Mactavish was sunk with two torpedoes.

It is stated that the Appam had less than £200,000 in bullion on board. It is now on board a German cruiser.

MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

PROCLAMATION ENFORCING SERVICE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

A Proclamtion enforces the Military Service Act from February 10th.

DR. WILSON'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

"GREATEST NAVY IN THE WORLD."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.

In a speech here Dr. Wilson said that the United States should build the greatest Navy in the world and be unconquerable.

HEAVY CANNONADING IN GALICIA.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE LUNETTE.

PURSUIT OF FLEEING GARRISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 4.

A communiqué says:—Russian scouts in the Riga region have been most daring, crossing entanglements and firing at enemy working parties.

An armoured motor car dashed up to the front trenches, shelled the enemy and returned scathless, though cannonaded.

In a similar way in Galicia between Tarnopol and Lemberg Russian bomb throwers have destroyed entanglements and captured Lunette and pursued the fleeing garrison. There has been heavy cannonading on the Dniester-Pruth front.

The enemy covered by fire of twelve inch guns, twice attacked but were repulsed.

NAVAL ACTIVITY AT KIEL.

CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON RIGA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE. Feb. 4.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 2.—Paris telegrams from Holland state that there is great naval activity at Kiel. It is supposed that a naval attack on Riga is contemplated.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CAUCASUS.

FROZEN BODIES OF TURKS FOUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 4.

A communiqué says:—The Russians continue to advance in the Caucasus. They have found 300 frozen bodies of Turks in one position.

RUSSO-PERSIAN FIGHTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Central News" Amsterdam correspondent mentions a Constantinople report that there has been Russo-Persian fighting, 75 miles south-west of Teheran.

DISABLED ZEPPELIN.

SINKING CONDITION IN NORTH SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Admiralty announces that a fishing trawler has reported to-day that she had seen a Zeppelin in the North Sea in a sinking condition.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

A French vessel which has arrived at Hull also saw a wrecked Zeppelin in the North Sea on Wednesday morning.

A TRAWLER'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Grimsby trawler King Stephen reports that she saw early on Wednesday the Zeppelin L19 with cars and part of the envelope submerged.

A score of men on the top of the envelope asked to be taken off but as they outnumbered the trawler's crew the skipper refused and came straight to Grimsby to report.

ZEPPELIN SINKS A STEAMER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The steamer Franz Fisher, employed as a coasting collier between Hartlepool and London, was sunk by a Zeppelin on Tuesday night. Thirteen persons were drowned and three saved by a Belgian steamer.

The Franz Fisher was a captured enemy vessel of 957 tons.

STEAMER ATTACKED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.

The steamer Artemus has arrived at Hook of Holland leaking. She reported that she had been attacked by a German submarine. The Germans boarded the vessel and demanded that lights should be extinguished.

FRENCH AIRMEN RETALIATE.

182 BOMBS ON PETRITCH.

TWENTY-SIX FIRES CAUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA. Feb. 4.

One hundred and eighty-two bombs were dropped on Petritch by French aeroplanes causing twenty-six fires. All the machines returned.

ZEPPELIN AGAIN APPROACHES SALONIKA.

BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN HIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Feb. 3.

A Zeppelin again approached last night, but stopped and is believed to have been hit by the British batteries.

ENCOUNTER ON THE FRONTIER

BULGARS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Feb. 4.

It is reported that an encounter has occurred between the Bulgars and the Allies on the Graeco-Bulgarian frontier.

The former fired on a French reconnaissance party but were repulsed.

GERMANS WITHDRAW FROM ADVANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE. Feb. 4.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 2.—The "Central News" Paris correspondent quotes a Salonika telegram stating 18 and 17 Bulgarian deserters arrived on consecutive days. They declare that the Germans have entirely withdrawn from the advance. Concentration is now slow owing to Bulgarian weariness and unwillingness.

DISCONTENT IN BULGARIA

KING'S SERVILITY TO KAISER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

London February 2.—The "Morning Post's" Rome correspondent says the Bulgars are fortifying Sofia where discontent at German arrogance and King Ferdinand's servility to the Kaiser is increasing.

Violent manifestoes against the King and Cabinet are frequently placarded and many arrests have been made.

Serbians escaped from Bulgaria state that prisoners are miserably fed and are sometimes breadless and are forced to work their hardest.

EVENTS IN ALBANIA.

HOW THE SERBIAN ARMY RETREATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

The "Pioneer's" special cables:—

London, February 2.—"The Times" Rome correspondent says the censorship having been relaxed, it is now possible to give some details of the events in Albania.

The Serbian retreat was rendered possible by Anglo-French forces having supplied food and the Italians provided protected transports. Roads were repaired and bridges and ferries constructed by the British Mission and Serbian Pioneers and Albanians under British officers carrying on the work.

The Italian Admiralty transported the materials from Italy. The Serbian troops all went to Durazzo by land. Five days' rations were provided.

The surmounting of the difficulties inherent in the co-operation of three different authorities and the complicated division of labour was due to the goodwill of all concerned. British and Italians worked together. The Italian Army made jetties, unloaded ships and provided mule transport twice, where ordinary transport was unavailable.

ARREST OF ESSAD PASHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

Essad Pasha has been arrested and sent to Italy.

One hundred and sixty Albanians hired by the Austrians, are provoking disturbances.

AUSTRIANS MARCH ON DURAZZO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE. Feb. 4.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Petit Parisien's" Corfu correspondent says that the Montenegrin arrivals state that two Austrian battalions are two days' march from Durazzo.

NEW GERMAN PEACE FEELERS.

RUMANIA'S REWARD.

GERMAN PROTECTORATE OVER TURKISH EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Chicago Tribune" publishes new German peace feelers. Germany, it is stated, is ready to relinquish Kiaochao and Pacific Islands and conclude an agreement with Great Britain under which she shall acquire an African colony composed partly of her former holdings or a new block and she also demands recognition of a German protectorate over the Turkish Empire, the cession of Russian Courland, the creation of an independent Poland under a German Prince and the cession of Bessarabia, Austrian Bukhovina and Transylvania to Rumania.

POSITION IN RUMANIA.

EFFECT OF ENTENTE'S PROPAGANDA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent says that according to the Roumanian colony Roumania will join the Entente in March. This coincides with recent betrayals of anxiety concerning Roumania in Teuton papers.

A telegram from Sofia to the "Berliner Tageblatt" says that the Entente's propaganda at Bucharest has created a position unsatisfactory to the Central Powers

Four-fifth's of the Roumanian army is under arms and the greater part is concentrated on the Bulgarian and Hungarian frontiers and artillery is being brought from the Black Sea to the borders of Bulgaria and Hungary.

The Entente's agents at Bucharest make no secret of the fact, that now when there is hope of a beginning of a general, offensive on all fronts, [illegible] Roumania and Greece may be induced to join the attack.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE KAISER.

VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE ABANDONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Corriere Della Sera's" Constantinople correspondent says that the Kaiser has abandoned the projected visit to Constantinople owing to the discovery of a plot to assassinate him. According to the "Agenzia Liberia" there was a similar plot against the Sultan.

TURKISH HEIR-APPARENT ASSASSINATED.

CHERIF PASHA'S OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 3.

General Cherif Pasha, in an interview, asserted that the Turkish heir apparent, Jussuf Izzed Din, was assassinated because he was opposed to the Young Turks.

His successor Vahid ed Din was also opposed to the Young Turks, and Cherif Pasha did not dare to prophesy a long life for him.

POTATO "KULTUR" IN GERMANY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE. Feb. 4.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 3.—It is stated in Switzerland that the German Government has ordered the growth of potatoes in cemeteries.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CANADA.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS DOOMED.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED:

DAMAGE AMOUNTS TO A MILLION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.

The Parliament buildings are on fire and it is believed that they are doomed.

Members who were sitting, narrowly escaped though two are missing.

Two nieces of the Speaker have been killed.

It is believed that the fire is due to the explosion of a bomb.

LATER.

The fire has now been controlled.

The damage amounts to a million sterling in value.

SIR R. BORDEN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A MINISTER BADLY BURNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LATER.

The House of Commons was sitting late last night when the fire started. It took immediate hold of the inflammable wooden readingroom and newspaper files in a contiguous chamber and the latter was soon filled with smoke and flames.

Mr. Burrell, the Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Michael Clark were badly burned. The Premier had a narrow escape from his room and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was also in his room but escaped more easily being nearer the main exit.

The Speaker's wife had to make a perilous leap for life. The corridors and the Speaker's chambers were aflame and she jumped twenty feet into a lifenet. Her two children were rescued with difficulty.

Fortunately the debate which was proceeding, was an uninteresting one and the House was very thin.

A northerly gale for an hour converted the Parliament into a mass of fierce flames.

The bodies of the two nieces of the Speaker were found.

Members near the readingroom confirm that the fire was due to a bomb explosion. All were thrown to the floor.

The Duke of Connaught watched the scenes.

Several policemen and firemen were buried in the collapse of one end of the building.

WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY TRENCHES AND TROOPS BOMBARDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 4.

Last night's communiqué said:—Enemy trenches and marching troops north of Aisne have been bombarded.

There has been very active mining in Argonne. The French exploded nine mines at various points wrecking enemy underground works. An attempted enemy attack was immediately stopped.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE ON THE AISNE.

STOPPED BY CURTAIN OF FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 3.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—

A German attempted offensive on the Aisne after artillery preparation was stopped by a curtain of fire and fusillades.

HEAVY SHELLING AT LOOS

SOME MINING ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The British communiqué says:—There has been heavy shelling to-day directed at Loos and our trenches in the vicinity. We replied effectively.

There has been some mining activity mainly on our part about the Hohenzollern Redoubt and between it and the La Bassee Road.

RAID ON GERMAN TRENCHES

ENEMY BAYONETTED, CLUBBED AND BOMBED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Reuter's representative at British Headquarters describing the raid on the German trenches briefly mentioned in the British communiqué says that the night was dark and misty. A space of 150 yards with fire entanglements had to be crossed and the German sentry bayonetted.

The first intimation to the Germans in the trenches was a crash of bombs. The men tumbled out of their dugouts bawling in panic. They were bayonetted, clubbed and bombed. Some of the assailants showed a weird taste in weapons; one insisted on taking a two pound hammer because he was accustomed to use it at his work.

The affair lasted a few minutes and the raiders were recalled by a whistle as if they had been on parade.

The only casualties were two men who were devotedly assisting a wounded comrade at the parapet.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID.

AN HISTORIC CEREMONY

DISTINGUISHED GATHERING PRESENT.

VICEROY'S INSPIRING UTTERANCE.

"EDUCATION WITHOUT RELIGION BUT LITTLE WORTH"

Lord Hardinge yesterday laid the foundation stone of the Benares Hindu University in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

Referring to the denominational character of the institution, His Excellency said that he was not terrified by the bogey of religious intolerance. Education without religion was but little worth.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Feb. 4.

Benares is palpitating with the great event in Hindu history which takes place here to-day in the laying of the foundation-stone of the new University. Trains laden with visitors from all parts of India are pouring into the place. Every house is crowded. Conveyances are at a premium in spite of an influx of two hundred motor cars brought in from various centres for the use of the visitors. Special police have arrived to regulate the traffic. The main route is decked with flags and bunting along which his Excellency the Viceroy will pass to the immense amphitheatre, which is now complete and which has been the scene during the past few days of elaborate rehearsals, the final of which took place yesterday. Extensive arrangements have been made for the seating of the public including purdahnashin ladies, also for the guards of honour, and space has been marked off outside for the posting of the carriages and motors. The ceremony takes place at noon, after which his Excellency the Viceroy and other principal guests cross the river by boats to Ramnagar palace where the Maharajah of Benares will entertain his Excellency to lunch prior to his entraining for Delhi.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir Gurudas Bannerjee were amongst the arrivals here yesterday.

LATER.

His Excellency the Viceroy with great ceremony laid the foundation-stone of the Hindu University to-day in the presence of an immense gathering of people. Long before twelve the huge amphitheatre began to fill up. The entire place clothed in yellow looked most impressive with the multitude of people in variegated costumes occupying all the available space. Guards of honour furnished by the 1st battalion, 5th Hampshire and 7th Rajputs, filled the space on both sides of the central dais where the foundation-stone was mounted, while the Central Hindu College Cadet Corps was stationed round the dais.

Punctually at twelve the entrance of his Excellency the Viceroy to the amphitheatre was signalled by the Guard of Honour presenting arms and the National Anthem being struck up.

His Excellency took his seat on the dais in the centre of the amphitheatre. On his immediate right were seated the Maharajas of Kashmir, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kotah, Kishengarh, Idar, Alwar, Dungarpur, Datia, Benares, Jhalawar and Nabha. On his left were Lord Carmichael, Sir James Meston, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Sir Edward Gait, Sir Sankaran Nair, the Maharajah of Durbhanga, Sardar Daljit Singh, Dr. Sunderlal, Dr. Deva Prasad Sarbhadicary, Sir Gurudas Bannerjee, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Maharajah of Balarampur, Sir P. S. Pattani and Mr. N. M. Goculdas.

After the National Anthem, the girls of the Central Hindu College Girls' School sang a hymn invoking the Goddess of Learning to shower blessings on the University.

MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga on behalf of the Hindu University Committee, invited the Viceroy to lay the foundation-stone and expressed the country's gratitude to his Excellency for accepting their invitation and said that his name would ever remain associated in the minds of the people of India with a Viceroy whose generous support and sympathetic encouragement had contributed to the realisation of the hopes and aspirations of Hindu India which would now take a concrete shape in the institution. The Maharaja next recounted the history of the movement which had its inception at a meeting held in 1904 presided over by the Maharaja of Benares and which materialised in 1911 when the Hindu University Society was formed. After a period of over two years during which the details were discussed at various stages the Hindu University Bill was passed into law in October 1915. The idea to establish a teaching and residential university touched the hearts of the people of all classes who came forward with generous support and whose contributions now amounted to one crore of rupees, including the capitalised value of the annual grants sanctioned by Ruling Princes to which the Government of India had added an annual grant of one lakh. The incorporation of the Central Hindu College had been contemplated from the very beginning and the College had now been transferred to the Society to serve as the nucleus of the University.

WANTED TEACHING UNIVERSITIES.

The reasons, the Maharajah said, which demanded the establishment of such an university were that the existing universities were at present mainly examining bodies and there was an ever-growing consensus of opinion that Universities could alone discharge their duties when they both taught and examined. There was another powerful reason for inaugurating the University movement and that was to have a central educational institution to preserve and promote the ancient civilization and culture and to instruct the youths in the sound precepts of that religion. The promoters believed that if the students were brought up in the precepts of the Hindu religion they would grow up into men of vigorous intellect and high character who loved their motherland, were loyal to the King and were in many ways worthy citizens of the Empire. That auspicious day which witnessed the culmination of the whole movement would remain memorable in the history of India, as never before the highest representative of the Sovereign and Rulers of so many States and Provinces met to co-operate with the people to bring into existence an educational institution like the proposed University. The Maharaja next expressed the deep obligation of the Committee to Sir Harcourt Butler for his valued advice and friendly help at every important step, to the distinguished scholars and educationists for their guidance and co-operation and to the donors of the University Fund, particularly the Native Chiefs. The Maharajah also thanked the Government of India for their handsome grant of one lakh and hoped that the generous public would help with all the funds needed.

TRIBUTE TO THE VICEROY.

In conclusion the Maharaja eulogised the services rendered by Lord Hardinge to India, for his wise and beneficent measures particularly in the cause of higher education and liberalising the educational policy. He mentioned that as a memento of the deep interest which the Viceroy had taken in the Hindu University the Jodhpur Durbar had endowed a chair of Technology with an endowment of Rs. 24,000 a year to be associated with Lord Hardinge's name. The Maharaja also thanked Sir James Meston and the Government of the United Provinces for their invaluable assistance and expressed gratitude to the Maharajah of Benares for the paternal interest he had all along taken in the movement. He humbly requested the Viceroy to perform the ceremony, which let it be hoped would weld together the noblest cultures of the East and West. He prayed for the long life of the Viceroy, for the peace and prosperity of the country and for the long life, glory and power of the King-Emperor.

The address which was enclosed in a silver casket and a facsimile of the holy temple of Shiva, was presented to the Viceroy by Sir Gurudas Bannerjee.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency in replying said:

Your Excellency, your Highnesses, ladies and gentlemen,—It has seldom fallen to my lot to address a more distinguished gathering than that which I see before me to-day including as it does, the Governor of Bengal a constellation of Lieutenant-Governors, a veritable galaxy of Ruling Princes and so much of the flower of India's intellect. What is it that has brought together this brilliant assemblage from so many distant parts of Hindustan? What is the lodestone that is exerting so powerful an influence? It is there in front of us,—a fine block of marble but little different in outward appearance from many others that I have helped to set in their places during the past five years.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

But in spite of its apparent simplicity it possesses a deep significance for it betokens a new departure in the history of education in India and one that has attracted the most intense interest on the part of all good and thoughtful Hindus. This foundation-stone will mark a definite step in the advance towards an ideal that stirred to its very depths the imagination of India. The demand for enlightenment and educational progress grows ever stronger and the ceremony we are gathered here to perform offers some small response to that demand and may, perhaps, pave the way for its more rapid fulfilment. To such an audience as I have before me here, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon the need for providing greater facilities for university education in this country. We all know or have heard of the pressure that exists in our existing university centres, of the enlargement of classes to unwieldly dimensions to admit of the inclusion of the ever increasing numbers of students, of the melancholy wanderings of applicants for entrance from college to college when all colleges were already full to overflowing.

BOON OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

There is a great division of opinion between the advocates of quantity and the advocates of quality and there is much to be said for both. The charge is frequently brought against Government that they are too eager for quality and too ready to ignore the demand for quantity and comparisons are made that do not lack force between the number of universities in England, America and other countries and the number available to the 300 millions of India. Nevertheless it is the declared policy of the Government of India to do all within their power and within their means to multiply the number of universities throughout India realising, as we do, that the greatest boon Government can give to India is the diffusion of higher education through the creation of new universities. Many, many more are needed, but the new universities to be established at Dacca, Benares and Bankipore, soon to be followed I hope, by universities in Burma and the Central Provinces may be regarded as steps taken in the right direction.

A NOBLE AIM.

Here at any rate in this city is a case where we can all stand together upon a common platform, for, no one can dispute that the Benares Hindu University will add to the facilities for higher education and take to some extent the pressure off from the existing institutions, while it is the proud boast of at least one of those who have so successfully engineered this movement, that the degrees of the Benares Hindu University shall be not only not lower but higher in standard than those of the existing universities. It has even been claimed that this university will only justify its existence when the education given within its precincts shall make it unnecessary for Indian students to go to foreign countries for their studies and when such expeditions will be limited to advanced scholars and professors who will travel abroad to exchange ideas with the doctors and learned men of other Continents in order to make the latest researches in all branches of knowledge available to their own alumni at Benares. That is a great and noble aim and if it is fulfilled, as I hope it may be, this university will satisfy the claims alike of quantity and quality and, I think, all will admit that Government have not been backward to give their co-operation and assistance to a scheme so full of promise.

A TEACHING UNIVERSITY.

But this university is going to do something more than merely increase the existing facilities for higher education. Its constitution embodies principles that are new to India in that this is to be a teaching and residential, as contrasted with an affiliating and examining university. I am not ignorant that these principles have already secured general acceptance from most thoughtful men, but they were not fully recognised when our older universities were established and they can only be partially applied to their constitutions. Perhaps I was wrong to say that these principles are new to India for, though in ancient times there was nothing quite like a modern university its prototype may be dimly discerned in the far distant past and the tradition that comes down to us is one of thousands of students gathered round such great teachers as Vashista and Gautama and indeed the whole Indian idea of education is wrapped up in the conception of a group of pupils surrounding their "guru" in loving reverence and not only imbibing the words of wisdom that fell from his lips but also looking up to him for guidance in religion and morality and moulding their characters in accordance with his precept and example. To this and similar schemes my Government have consistently given their support and I and my advisers came to the conclusion at an early stage in the history of the movement that it would be wrong and impolitic on the part of Government to resist the desire shown by the Hindu and Mahomedan communities of India to inaugurate special universities of this new type. But whether the idea of a residential teaching university be new or old there is no doubt that it is a departure from the existing model.

DENOMINATIONAL CHARACTER.

Nor is this the only departure that characterises this enterprise. And indeed I do not myself think that important as the distinction may be, it is going to have so great an influence upon generations yet unborn as that other departure, that the constitution of this institution embodies, and that is indeed of the very essence of its creation,—I mean its denominational character. There are some who shudder at the very word denominational and some who dislike new departures of any kind. Controversy has raged around such points in England and educational problems have a way of stirring up more feeling than almost any other social question. I do not think it is unnatural, for their importance cannot be exaggerated. If you realise that the object of an educational system must be to draw out from every man and woman the very best that is in them so that their talents may be developed to their fullest capacity not only for the individual fulfilment of themselves, but also for the benefit of the society of which they find themselves members, if you realise this, is it not natural that men should strive with might and main to attain and be content with only the very best and is it not natural that the strife should produce a mighty close of opinion and conviction? The questions at issue cannot be settled by theory and discussions.

BOGEY OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

Education is not an exact science and never will be. We must also have experiment and I for one consider that Lord Ripon was a sagacious man when he decreated that the educational system of this country should be cast in one common mould and advocated as he was never tired of doing, that variety which alone he urged, can secure the free development of every side and every aspect of rational character. I should like to remind you too that this new departure of a denominational university is not quite such a novel idea as some of you may think, for the Education Commission appointed by Lord Ripon while recognising that the declared neutrality of the State forbids its connecting the institutions directly maintained by it with any one form of faith, suggested the establishment of institutions of widely different types in which might be inculcated such forms of faith as various sections of the community may accept as desirable for the formation of character and awakening of thought. They recognised the danger that a denominational college runs some risk of confining its benefits to a particular section of the community and thus of deepening the lines of difference already existing. I am not terrified by the bogey of religious intolerance, rather do I think that a deep belief in and reverence for one's own religion ought to foster a spirit of respect for the religious convictions of others and such are not wanting, that the day is dawning when tolerance and mutual good will shall take the place of fanaticism and hatred. The Commission touched with unerring finger the weakest spot in our existing system. For though something may be done by mental and moral discipline and something by the precept and example of professors, these are but shifting sands upon which to build character, without the foundation of religious teaching and the steadying influence of a religious atmosphere. My own personal conviction strengthened by what I have seen in other lands, is that education without religion is but little worth. That then is the great idea that has brought you all together to witness this ceremonial inception of this experiment. Here you hope in the not far distant future to see preserved and fostered that is best in Hindu ideals of life and thought, all that is noblest of Hindu religion and tradition, culture and civilization, and grafted upon that tree, healthy and strong in its own natural soil you hope to see growing in it and of it all that is good and great of western science, industry and art, so that your youngmen may go forth not only inspired with pure and noble ideals but also equipped for the development of their mother country along the most material lines of progress and prosperity.

THE CONSTITUTION.

As regards the actual constitution this has been a matter of prolonged negotiation with the promoters of the university movement and with the Secretary of State. Into the history of the negotiations it is not necessary for me to enter. I may merely observe that my Government throughout have been animated by one main purpose, to leave the greatest possible freedom to the university consistently with its development on such safe and sound lines as would be approved generally by the Hindu community. I feel confident that the promoters of this scheme will zealously see it to be the right conduct of this institution. I am glad to think that I should leave the university in the capable and sympathetic hands of Sir James Meston who is your first Visitor. The position of Visitor is one of dignity and influence and I know that you will always be able to rely on Sir James Meston for wise help and sound advice. We have not arrived at the present stage without a considerable amount of effort and hard work and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of the zealous but reasonable spirit in which the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Sunderlal and others on behalf of the promoters of the university, conducted the negotiations with Sir Harcourt Butler as representing the Government of India to whose great tact and conciliatory attitude, I believe, the promoters of the scheme would pay as high an eulogy as I wish to pay myself and thus enabled the measure which gives birth to this institution to be passed through my Council in a time of war as a non-controversial measure. I also tender my most hearty congratulations the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other members of the deputation that spent so much time and labour in enlisting the sympathy and generosity of their countrymen for this scheme. I watched with the greatest interest their wanderings from city to city and noted the welcome they everywhere received and the enthusiasm of their audiences. Heaven helps those that help themselves and the result is that they have succeeded in collecting a sum that guarantees a commencement upon a sound financial footing and justifies in taking to-day this first step towards putting the scheme into material shape. We have heard the names of many of those who have contributed with princely liberality to make this possible and the Benares Hindu University should never forget how much she owes to the Ruling Chiefs of India. But much more will be required in the future to secure the early completion of all the requisite buildings and I trust, that the generosity of the great Hindu community may be like an ever-flowing stream to feed this fount of learning.

APPEAL TO HINDU INDIA.

What will be wanted, even more than money, is really competent professors and teachers. So let me make this appeal to the whole of Hindu India to send her best men from every quarter here so that they may help to create true university atmosphere and thus make this great experiment a great success. The Act which we passed in last October, has still to be put into force and I am glad to announce that the necessary steps are being taken to do so at an early date. I trust that when the university has been thus brought into legal existence, every care will be taken to proceed with due deliberation and circumspection so as to ensure that the quality of the instruction given and the surroundings in which it is imparted may be worthy of the great position which this university aspires to attain. To my friend his Highness the Maharaja of Benares special gratitude is due. For not only does the Central Hindu College which is to form part of the nucleus of the new university, owe much of its life and inception to him, but he is also making concessions in connection with the acquisition of land for this great new experiment. And where could a Hindu University be more happily placed than here in Benares, the ancient seat of learning clustered about with a thousand sacred associations? Here, if anywhere, should be found that religious atmosphere which seems to me so essential to the formation of character and here, if anywhere, the genius of modern progress will be purified by the spirit of ancient culture. But it is my earnest hope that those who have done so much to bring this scheme to fruition will not now rest upon their oars for the moment. Provision will be made by the transfer of the existing arts, science and Oriental departments of the Central Hindu College to the University so that facilities for teaching these subjects may be supplied. I understand also that his Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur in addition to a lump sum grant has promised an annual grant of Rs. 24,000 which may render possible the inauguration of the study of some special technical subject. And I accede with pleasure and pride to the request that has just been made that my name should be associated with the chair of technology which it is proposed to found with that endowment. But I trust you will not let your ambition be satisfied with this, but will steadily keep before you the aim of creating colleges of departments of science, of agriculture and commerce and medicine, so that the Benares Hindu University may be a place of many sided activities, prepared to equip young men for all the various walks in life that go to the constitution of modern society, able to lead their countrymen in the path of progress, skilled to achieve new conquests in the realms of science, art, industry and social well-being and armed with knowledge, as well as character, so essential for the development of the abundant natural resources of India. Let it be our prayer that this stone may contain within it the germs of all that is good and beautiful and for the enrichment of the educational system of India, the enlightment and happiness of her people and the glory of God.

The Viceroy then walked down to the central dais and taking the slab from the Maharajah of Durbhanga's hand lkaid the foundation-stone and declared it well and truly laid. The Guard of Honour presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem. After the Viceroy had taken his seat the Pandits chanted mantras (hymns).

Then the Maharaja of Bikaner read an address,

The Maharaja of Kashmir then thanked the Viceroy, who was most enthusiastically cheered, cheers being also given for Sir James Meston.

His Excellency then left the amphitheatre for the reception tent where he met the Ruling Chiefs. The party afterwards crossed over the Ganges in boats where his Excellency was entertained by the Maharaja of Benares. A reception was held in the afternoon at Ramnagar.

His Excellency left in the evening for Delhi by special train.

After the departure of his Excellency the Viceroy from Benares this evening some of the high officials also left the place, among whom were Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir Edward Gait. Sir Sankaran Nair will stay behind to preside over Prof. Geddes' lecture on the "Ideal of Modern University" which will be the last of a series of public lectures arranged by the committee. Though the actual ceremony of laying the foundation-stone concludes to-day, yet Benares will remain en fete so to say for another week. Concerts and bioscopes which have specially come for this occasion begin their shows to-night and special prayers and pujas which have been going on on the site of the University will be continued from day to day for some time.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

DELHI, Feb. 4.

Drs. K. P. Panikkar, M. Sircar and Subramanyam appointed temporary Lieutenants in Indian Medical Service.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers: To be Lieutenant (Infantry Branch) T. W. Davies, to be second-Lieutenants B. H. Cates, J. Marshall, E. R. Wyne J. G Lowe, J. J. Lattery.

Majors Bakhle, Kukday, Dawes, Symonds, Walton, Ainsworth, Smith, Cornwall, Miller, Hammond, Brown, James, Fleming, Dee and Mell, all Indian Medical Service, promoted Lieutenant-Colonels.

Captains Brayne, Irani, Watts, Jones McCowen, Anderson, Roberts, Herst, all Indian Medical Service, promoted Majors.

Second-Lieutenants R. E. St. J. Clifford, E. W. I. Dall, Indian Army Reserve of officers, resign the service.

NANDKOOVERBA ZENANA HOSPITAL.

AN APPEAL.

Mr. Keshavlal D. Parekh of the Nandkooverba Zenana Hospital, Dhoraji Gondal writes:—

Dhoraji is an important place under Gondal State in Kathiawar, containing a population of about thirty thousand people. In the province of Kathiawar there is a paucity of zenana hospitals, as there are hardly two or three, although the population numbers about three millions. The paucity is felt all the more keenly as the women are more or less pardanashin. Taking this necessity into consideration some Memon merchants have recently opened a zenana hospital in Dhoraji in commemoration of the golden jubilee of his Highness Maharaja Thakore Saheb Sir Bhagwatsinghji, G.C.S.I., of Gondal. Her Highness Maharani Shree Nandkooverba, C.I has been pleased to allow the residents of Dhoraji to call the hospital after her. Her Highness has also given Rs. 1,000 towards the fund of this hospital. The feature of this hospital is that it bears an undenominational character and Hindus and Mahomedans will have the benefit of it without any communal or racial distinction. The female mortality of Kathiawar has of recent been very high and many a woman dies of diseases simply because no medical assistance from a qualified person of their sex is available. To remove these difficulties it is necessary that women's hospitals be opened. At present the managing committee has procured on rent a building for the hospital and they have purchased instruments and medicines. A qualified lady graduate with four qualified nurses and considerable other staff has been engaged and the work of the hospital has been begun. The committee earnestly appeals to ladies and gentlemen of all castes and classes to extend their charity to a deserving institution like this. All contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Nandkooverba Zenana Hos.

His Highness the Nizam's Government has ruled that every Motor vehicle registered in the Hyderabad Municipality shall carry two number plates, the English number in front and the Urdu number behind.

PHILIPPINES BILL.

PASSED BY UNITED STATES SENATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

The Senate passed, by the President's casting vote, the amendment to the Philippines Bill, withdrawing the sovereignty of the United States within not less than two and not more than four years.

The amendment, which President Wilson favours, has not yet come before the House of Representatives.

UNREST IN PORTUGAL.

STRIKE RIOTS IN LISBON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Unrest in Portugal is again manifested by strike riots in Lisbon attended by bomb throwing. There have been several victims.

DUTCH MOTOR VESSEL TORPEDOED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 3.

The Artemis, a Dutch motor vessel, was torpedoed near the Noorhinder Lightship.

LORD MONTAGU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

At an investiture at Buckingham Palace Lord Montagu received the Companionship of the Order of the Star of India.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says that the undertone of the silver market has been good and the movement of price narrow. The American operators have been bullish and the Indian bazaars are chary of buying but the reduced stock in Bombay indicates the necessity of purchases. The Continent continues an active buyer.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major H. A. Hamilton, Artillery.
Captain G. F. Heaven, Warwicks.
Lieutenants A. N. Garrod, Medicals.
Lieut. K. S. Hall, Northumberland Fusiliers
Lieut. W. G. Smith, Cyclist Corps.
Sec.-Lieut. R. B. Furley, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Sec.-Lieut. R. D. Hudson, Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. T. J. McLaren, Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. N. F. Smith, Durham L. I.

NOW KILLED.

Major H. E. Boxer Lincolns.
Sec.-Lieut. A. N. Wade, Yorkshire L. I.

DIED.

Lieut. H. Lindley, Leicesters.

WOUNDED.

Cap. R. S. Asher, Engineers.
Lieut. J. E. Goode, Northamptons.
Lieut. W. H. Ritter, Cyclist Corps.
Lieut. J. K. Stewart, Medicals.
Sec.-Lieut. G. Auten, Durham L. I.
Sec.-Lieut. C. D. Baker, Greenadiers.
Sec.-Lieut. A. C. Cockcroft, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Sec.-Lieut. R. G. Dyer, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. E. H. Grant, King's Royal Rifles.
Sec.-Lieut. O. S. Portal, 17th. Lancers.
Sec.-Lieut. C. Snell, West Ridings.
Sec.-Lieut. R. A. Winder, Middlesex.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The following casualties are announced:—

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. H. C. Hearnden, West Kents.

DIED.

Lieut. J. W. Courthope-Munro, Service Corps.

NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Capt. A. V. Thomas, East Surreys.
Lieut. C. S. Harding, East Surreys.
Lieut. F. L. Malet, Warwicks.
Lieut. M. A. Morris, Hampshires.
Lieut. L. B. Pigott, Hampshires.
Lieut. S. Sheffield, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. G. D. Armitage, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. G. C. Nelder, Hampshires.

KILLED IN CAMEROONS.

Lieut. G. A. Anthony, West Surreys.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

Lieutenant R. J. Stewart, 1st Seaforth Highlanders died of wounds in Mesopotamia.

RELICS OF BUDDHA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF FINDS AT TAXILA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

Further particulars show that the Buddhistic relics comprise several deposits found in various *stupas* at Chir Tope in Taxila, during the last two years. The majority of them are enclosed in small vases of gold, placed inside larger vases of soapstone or silver and accompanied by gems, coins and articles of jewellery. The *stupas* which enshrined them belong to the period between 50 B.C. and 100 A.D. In one case the relics were accompanied by an inscription stating that they were the relics of the blessed Buddha. Other relics may be of Buddha himself or of his disciples, all of whom were greatly venerated in antiquity.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY,

JOINT EXAMINATION BOARD.

A meeting of the Senate (adjourned from the 29th January 1916) will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Monday, the 7th instant at 5-45 p.m., when the debate on the Hon. Mr. Sharp's motion on the subject of the Report of the Joint Examination Board Committee, will be resumed. Notice of the following further amendments to Mr. Sharp's motion has been given:—

Dr. A. G. Viegas has given notice of his intention to move that the following words be inserted between "requesed to and "submit" in the last sentence of his amendment to the Honourbale Mr. Sharp's motion: "consider any suggestions and opinions that it may receive and to."

Professor H. G. Limaye has given notice of his intention to move the following amendments:—

(1) Add at the end of the Honourable Mr. Sharp's motion the following:

(a) Provided that the arrangement of having a Joint Board for conducting the School Final and the Matriculation Examinations should remain in force for a period of five years only and should cease automatically at the end of that period, the University then returning to its matriculation as conducted at present unless the Senate shall have decided by a resolution before the end of this period that the arrangement should be further continued; and

(b) Provided also that the Government guarantee that they would make up to the University every year any financial loss it might have to sustain by its being deprived of the income from the Matriculation Examination owing to the institution of the Joint Board."

(2) In regulation No. 16 of the draft regulations, in the first line, delete the words "History, Geography, Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian" and insert in their place the following:—"all the subjects except English."

(3) In the N. B. to draft regulation No. 22, in the second line, after the word "English" insert the word "and"; and delete the following words:—"and 40 per cent. of the total."

Professor G. C. Bhate has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

In draft regulation 1.page 5, delete the words "two of whom shall be" and also the words "and two by Government" occurring in the fourth line of the regulation.

MR. H. J. BHABHA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. H. J. Bhaba has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

That all the words after "That" be omitted and the following words inserted:

"A Committee of members of the Senate (to be named) be appointed to revise the scheme of the Joint Examination Board Committee generally on the following lines and report the result to the Senate before the 1st July 1916:

(a) That the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination be conducted by a Board of nine members to be appointed by the Syndicate of whom the Director of Public Instruction as President and one Inspector of Schools will be ex-officio members, five will be members of the Senate who are not Head Masters of High Schools, and two will be Head Masters of High Schools whether they are members of the Senate or not. A paid Secretary shall be appointed for the Board and provided with an office establishment.

(b) In deciding the results of each Secondary School the Board will be helped by a Local Committee of which the Inspector of Schools or other Departmental officer or nominee of equal rank shall be Chairman, and the Head Master of the School and either the Senior Assistant Master or a non-official person shall be members. The Secondary Schools in the same town or neighbourhood may be placed under the same Local Committee, the Head Master being a member in the case of each School.

(c) It will be the duty of the Local Committee (1) to see that the school records are correctly kept, and the results entered in the School Leaving Certificate Forms, and submitted to the Board along with the application for admission to the School Leaving Certificate Examination, and (2) to inspect and examine orally classes in subjects for which there are no written examinations and especially to examine orally individual candidates in subjects in which they have failed in the written examinations for want of not more than three marks, to inspect their school records and to recommend them to the Board to be passed if they are considered deserving.

(d) The subjects of the S. L. C. Examination shall be divided into A Compulsory, B Voluntary for a University Course, and C Other voluntary subjects. Candidates must pass in Groups A and B at one and the same time to obtain admission to a University Course. Other candidates may pass in Group A and take one or more of the voluntary subjects in Groups B and C at the same or succeeding examinations. The Board will fix written examinations for the important subjects, and indicate in what subjects they will rely on the school records or the report of the Local Committee.

(e) The results of the school records embodied in the Certificate shall state the candidate's attendance, and include remarks upon his proficiency in drawing and manual training, on handwriting, physical education, conduct and character, these remarks being signed by the Head Master."

MASTER'S DEGREE IN AGRICULTURE.

A meetin of t'e Senate (adjourned from the 10th and 29th January 1916) will be held in the Hall of the University on Saturday, the 26th instant at 5-45 p.m., when the debate on the institution of a Master's Degree in Agriculture, will be resumed and consideration given to items Nos. 7 and 8 of the Agenda paper.

HIGH COURT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am conscious of the fact that there must be heavy demands on the space of your valuable paper. But the news published in your paper that the Government of India have ruled that the ensuing High Court Vakils examination will be the last, has given birth to feelings of unrest and sensation to those aggrieved and I request you kindly to extend your hospitality to this letter.

To tell you the truth, sir, the information that the said examination is going to be abolished without any sufficient notice is nothing less than a bolt from the blue at least to Law Students preparing to appear at the examination in 1917 or after.

If the Government do not see their way to accede to the request of the aggrieved that the examination may not be discontinued, it is certainly demanded by justice and fairness that the ensuing examination which is to be held by the Bombay High Court on the 14th. Instant should either be postponed for 8 or 10 months or another examination should be held this year. At any rate, it cannot be the intention of the Imperial Government that absolutely no notice should be given. When the District Pleaders' Examination was declared to have been abolished after 1912, four months' more time was given even though there was remaining the High Court Pleaders' examination. Now, even that examination is going to be abolished and hence the justifiability of the proposal that the ensuing examination should at least be postponed or another chance should be given in this year is backed up by equity and precedent. The case is a very hard one. Several persons after passing the School Final Examination have been preparing for the High Court Pleaders' Examination. A bolt from the blue comes and destroys all their hopes. No chance is left to them to obtain a degree since they are not eligible for an entrance in an Arts College. Again, there is another difficulty. Suppose, a man now intends to appear at the ensuing High Court Pleaders' Examination. Now, if the letter of the Rule is strictly followed, an application for permission to appear at the Examination cannot be entertained because applications requesting permission were required to be submitted to the Registrar not later than the 31st of December. Were I to narrate at length the insurmountable difficulties, I would have to unduly trespass upon your valuable space. So I shall conclude by earnestly requesting you to take up the question seriously and advocate the fair cause. Postponement for six or eight months or holding another Examination in this year would not be any departure from the intention of the Notification.—Yours, etc.

S. D. SWADIA,
Pleader.

Rajkot C. S. 2nd February, 1916.

INDIAN COTTON MILLS.

OUTPUT IN NOVEMBER 1915.

According to the figures compiled in the Department of Statistics of the Government of India, the total quantity of yarn spun during the month of November, 1915, in Indian cotton mills amounted to 56 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 29 million lbs., as compared with 47 and 23 million lbs., respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year, or an increase of about 20 per cent. in the case of yarn and one of 26 per cent. in t'e case of woven goods.

In the three months September to November, 1915, i.e., from the beginning of the cotton year 1915-16, the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 177 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 98 million lbs., as against 145 and 61 million lbs., respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

In the eight months April to November, 1915, the quantities were 483 million lbs. of yarn and 226 million lbs. of woven goods, as compared with 385 and 175 million lbs. respectively in [illegible].

The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of November was 51 million lbs., and the imports of the same counts were 216.000 lbs. only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 4 million lbs., and of fine counts (above No. 40) 122,000 lbs., as against 2 million lbs. and 654,000 lbs., respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts.

The production of Indian weaving mills consists chiefly of the description of goods stated below and was as follows in November in thousands of pounds and yards:—

	1915		1914	
Grey and bleached goods—				
Shirtings and long cloth	7,547	30,826	6,450	26,587
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings ...	2,987	12,414	2,686	10,908
Dhuties	5,632	23,737	4,073	18,107
Chadars	2,153	6,483	1,899	5,339
Coloured piece goods	8,043	33,951	5,515	22,367

For the eight months from April to November the production was as follows in thousands of pounds and yards:—

	1915		1914	
Grey and bleached piece goods—				
Shirtings and long cloth	62,821	261,383	45,769	198,446
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings ...	22,806	96,522	20,169	86,998
Dhuties	45,302	211,345	35,203	161,070
Chadars	18,511	52,630	16,014	46,004
Coloured piece goods	52,762	223,287	40,885	171,141

The excise duty of 3½ per cent. *ad valorem* realised on woven goods in November, 1915, amounted to Rs. 3,18,000 and in the eight months April to November, 1915, to Rs. 24,88,000, as compared with Rs. 7,10,000 and Rs. 30,97,000, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1914. The value of goods woven in Indian mills is thus roughly estimated at Rs. 90.86,000 in November, 1915, and at Rs. 7,10,86,000 in the eight months April to November, 1915. The value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in November, 1915, was Rs. 2,94,05.000 and that in the eight months April to November, 1915, Rs. 25.99,17,000.

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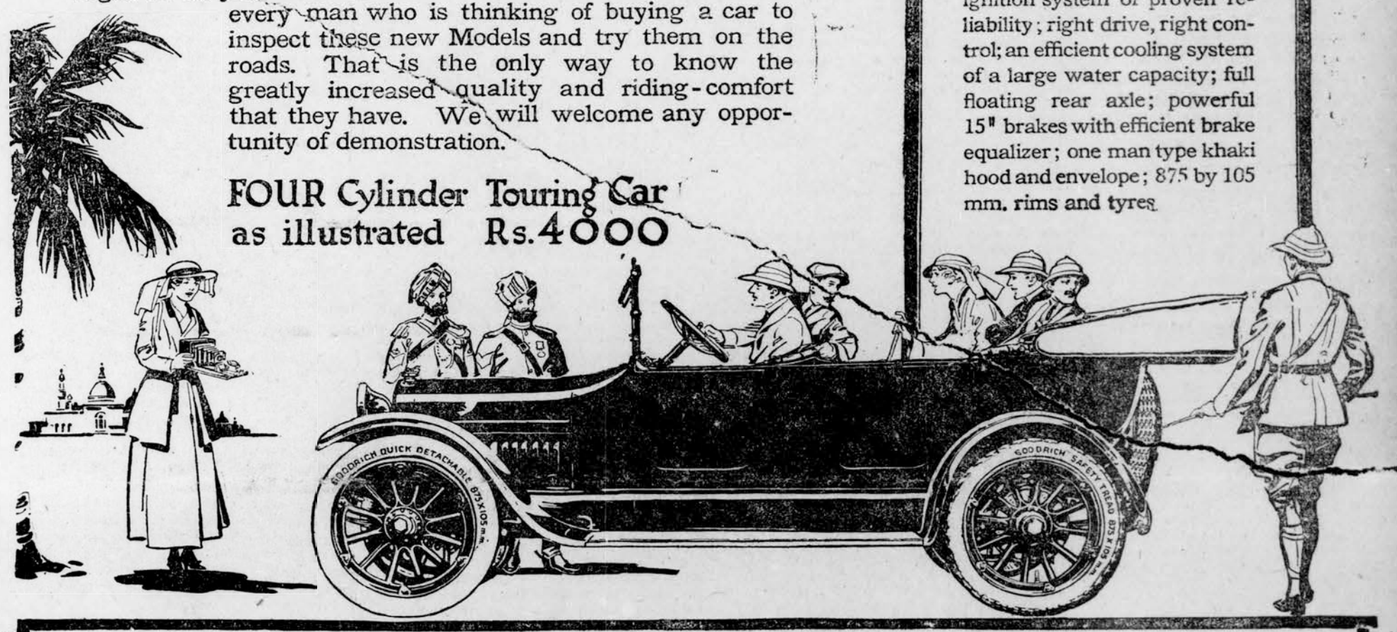

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REGULATION OF WAR MEMORIALS.

VIEWS OF SIR T. BROCK.

The Lord Mayor of London has consented, at the request of the Clive. Arts Association, to preside over a meeting at the Mansion House to insist upon the importance of some consideration or regulation of war memorials if fitting excellence of work and design is to be secured. This is a matter of national importance. The artistic and architectural beauties of the past are nowhere exhibited in greater perfection than in the memorials of the dead. Equally with the buildings themselves, the tombs which the many ancient churches of England enshrine testify to the wonderful powers of imagery and invention of medieval sculptors.

These triumphs of memorial art are to be seen as well in comparatively unimportant towns and parish churches as in the great cathedrals. If Westminster Abbey enshrines the glories of Henry VII.'s Chapel, Torrigiani's matchless effigy of Margaret, Countess of Beaufort, the 14th century tomb of Aymer de Valence, and those wonderful, patient, sleepless knights at the tomb of Francis Vere, humbler churches have no less their immortal works of art. The incomplete church at Winchelsea has the imperishable beauties of the tombs of England's first admirals, the Alards; at Warwick there is the famous Beauchamp Chapel; the church of a little Sussex town—Battle—contains a Renaissance monument, that of Sir Antony Browne, which may well be another work of Torrigiani's; and the parish church at Luton, the single building of beauty amid a waste of factories and ugly cottages, shelters in the Wenlock screen a monument of unknown authorship which has been declared to have no rival in Northern Europe. These are the memorials of the men who fought for England, who died in her wars.

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

This war will mean the greatest simultaneous uprising of memorials to our brave sons that these islands have ever known. Admiral Cradock has been commemorated; young Warneford has his tablet; in many a village church the brass or mosaic already commemorates some soldier or sailor son. The memory of fighters of old days was the inspiration of an art in which Britain yields to no country. Will the wholesale sacrifice of this war produce a like result, or are our churches to be the dumping-ground of a series of lifeless inartistic monuments, unworthy to stand by the noble works of old?

Sir Thomas Brock has given his views to a representative of the "Times." At first he was reluctant to consider anything beyond the war. Our first business, he said, was to finish it, and till we have done that it seemed useless to discuss mere questions of art, and foolish to consider memorials of a victory not yet won. Sir Thomas mentioned the case of an English artist resident in France, who, on the outbreak of the war, joined an ambulance unit of the Belgian forces. The impression of the war upon him was such as to make him declare that never again would he be able to take up his brush and palette.

AMPLE ARTISTIC RESOURCES.

Reminded that monuments to individuals were already being erected, probably in many cases by relatives whose knowledge of the present state of artistic accomplishment might or might not be equal to the sincerity of their grief, Sir Thomas questioned how far any guidance would in such cases be of much service. He said:—

If this generation is one of little artistic perception—a view I cannot accept—surely it is better that the fact should be reflected in its nakedness than that we should make any attempt to conceal it. It is better that the generation should go down to posterity in its real colours than wearing a guise to which it is not entitled. Still, that is not the whole point. Whatever may be said of a widespread lack of artistic perception, the fact remains that among our artists and crafsmen there is very real power, both inventive and executive. There are men among our students and workers—architects, sculptors, metal-workers, artists and craftsmen of all kinds—quite capable of giving a noble and artistic turn to t'e outburst of feeling which rightly desires to express itself in material memorials. The training of our art schools in recent years has been directed to bringing out not merely the imitative and executive, but the imaginative, the inventive capacity. So the students have responded, and it is the sober truth to say that to-day there is such a body of artistic ability available as has not been the case for some generations before, and all the monuments and memorials—unprecedented as they will be in number and importance—called for by this war could be sure of sound and competent workmanship of worthy design, and of a noble and artistic expression.

"There is no need for any repetition of the monumental horrors of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. If this tradition is perpetuated it will be the fault of the public, not of the artists available. For the public the duty is that of selection. If they will be guided by those who know and understand, then the monumental record of the war will be—like those of earlier wars—a permanent enrichment of the art treasures of the country; the nobility of individual and common sacrifice will be reflected in its memorials. But if, on the other hand, individuals, ignorant of art and of its present possibilities, place their orders and give their instructions without discrimination or regard for the principles of art then the result will be a crop of memorials which will suggest, and rightly, to later ages that this generation—whatever may have been the power of expression resident in its artists—was in the main deficient in the power of appreciation.

HOW TO AVOID BAD WORK.

"Sir Thomas saw the best chance of averting such a mistake in connection with the public memorials, commemorative of bodies of men, school, college, regimental, town, city, or county monuments. These would usually be in the hands of committees to arrange and it might be supposed that they would be composed, in part, of men and women who, if not artists, might yet insist upon the artist's advice and direction. In all such cases, he said, let the members of the committee fortify themselves by reference to the best examples of monumental art; let them look to the best and most fitting designers and craftsmen, and they need have no fear of the result. If the country but knows enough to demand the right thing and to go to the right men the men are there. The artists of to-day are capable of making of the national desire to express in monumental records the spirit of this war and its devotion and sacrifice such an aggregation of works of art as the generation shall have no cause to regret, and as shall not need to fear—in its honesty of purpose and its executive finish—being set alongside the memorails of the past. If anyone fails, it will be the public, and not the artists."

It may be taken, perhaps, from this expression of his views that Sir Thomas Brock will welcome the movement that is to find voice at the Mansion House meeting.

THE WAR FUNDS.

SIR JOHN HEWETT AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Sir John Hewett, who arrived in Calcutta on Thursday morning, delivered an interesting speech on war funds at the Chamber of Commerce in the evening. Since the very commencement of the war Sir John had been employing his time in the cause of war funds. He said there were three funds which were doing excellent work. The first was the Calcutta War Gift Fund started under the auspices of the "Statesman." He gave a brief description of how the funds provided by Calcutta citizens were being utilized. The maintaining of the motor ambulance provided by the fund has cost £200 for six months for each car. He referred to the very useful services rendered by the Officers' Families Fund and Indian Soldiers' Fund and appealed for funds on behalf of the former. The latter had still on hand about Rs. 70,000.

In conclusion, Sir John Hewett said:—"I need not tell you that it is a great pleasure to me to find myself once more in Calcutta where I spent many happy days and made some of the firmest friendships of my life. When I was last here, the removal of the capital to Delhi had just been announced and a change made which meant a serious blow to the dignity of this city, its historical associations and the feelngs of its citizens, but I see its prestige has not been destroyed, nor its prosperity diminished and that if Calcutta has ceased to be the capital of the Indian Empire she still retains her proud position as the queen of its commerce."

There will be a public meeting of the citizens of Poona to-morrow to protest against the Indian Medical Bogus Degrees Bill recently introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council.

STORY OF SUVLA BAY LANDING.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S DISPATCH.

HOW WELL-LAID PLANS MISCARRIED.

APPORTIONMENT OF BLAME AND PRAISE.

TRIBUTE TO ANZAC TROOPS.

END OF A GLORIOUS EPISODE.

Some extracts from Sir Ian Hamilton's dispatch describing the landing at Suvla Bay, which were published by the War Office on the 6th ultimo, have already appeared in "The Chronicle." To-day we are able to publish this important dispatch in extenso.

Dated December 11, 1915, and issued from 1, Hyde Park Gardens, the dispatch begins with a statement of the situation as it appeared early in July. On May 10 and 17 Sir Ian had cabled that two additional Army Corps were needed. The 52nd (Lowland) Division had been sent to him, but between their departure from England and their arrival at the Dardanelles Russia had given up the idea of co-operating from the Black Sea coast, and this had set free several Turkish divisions for Gallipoli. Eliminating the impracticable, Sir Ian had narrowed down the methods of employing his fresh forces to one of the following four:

(*a*) Every man to be thrown on to the southern sector of the peninsula to force a way forward to the Narrows.

(*b*) Disembarkation on the Asiatic side of the Straits, followed by a march on Chanak.

(*c*) A landing at Enos or Ebrije for the purpose of seizing the neck of the isthmus at Bulair.

(*d*) Reinforcement of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, combined with a landing in Suvla Bay. Then with one strong push to capture Hill 305, and, working from that dominating point, to grip the waist of the peninsula.

The first three were rejected, and, discussing the fourth, the dispatch says:

"The hopes of being able to strangle the Turkish communications to the southwards, whether by land or sea, and so clear the Narrows for the Fleet, had not hitherto borne fruit. But they were well founded."

TENACITY OF THE ANZACS.

"The Australians and New Zealanders had rooted themselves in very near to the vitals of the enemy. By their tenacity and courage they still held open the doorway from which one strong thrust forward might give us command of the Narrows.

"From the naval point of view the auspices were also favourable. Suvla Bay was but one mile further from Mudros than Anzac, and its possession would ensure us a submarine-proof base and a harbour good against gales, excepting those from the south-west.

"Before a man of the reinforcements had arrived, my mind was made up as to their employment, and by means of a vigorous offensive from Anzac, combined with a surprise landing to the north of it, I meant to try and win through to Maidos, leaving behind me a well-protected line of communications starting from the bay of Suvla."

To succeed in making a surprise landing at Suvla it was necessary to eliminate the moon, and unless the plunge could be taken by the second week in August the whole venture would have to be postponed for a month. "My prospects," says Sir Ian, "would have been notably bettered had these same reinforcements arrived in time to enable me to anticipate the moon of July."

FATAL OVER-IMPETUOSITY.

The dispatch deals next with the operations in the waiting period; they were worked out on ammunition allowance at the rate of one serious attack in each three weeks. In the action of July 12 and 13 south of Krithia the 4th King's Own Scottish Borderers pressed on too eagerly, carrying the third line of trenches and charging up the hill and beyond the third line until they came under the *feu de barrage* of the French artillery. Nothing could live under so cruel a cross fire from friend and foe, and the K. O. S. B. had to fall back with heavy losses to the second line of trenches captured. The Portsmouth Battalion of the Royal Naval Division fell into precisely the same error at exactly the same spot next day, "an over-impetuosity which cost them heavy losses." In this two days' battle our casualties were a little over 3,000 and those of our enemy about 5,000.

On July 17 Lieut.-General Hunter-Weston was invalided home, and Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Frederick Stopford was temporarily appointed to command the 8th Corps. On July 24 General Stopford had to set to work with his own corps, which was assembling at Mudros.

Coming to the big operations of August, the dispatch goes on:

"The moon would rise on the morning of the 7th at about 2 a.m. The first day of the attack was fixed for August 6. A certain amount of ingenuity had to be called into play so as to divert the attention of the enemy from my main strategical conception. This was:

(1) To break out with a rush from Anzac and cut off the bulk of the Turkish Army from land communication with Constantinople.

(2) To gain such a command for my artillery as to cut off the bulk of the Turkish Army from sea traffic whether with Constantinople or with Asia.

(3) Incidentally, to secure Suvla Bay as a winter base for Anzac and all the troops operating in the northern theatre."

HOODWINKING THE TURKS.

The schemes for hoodwinking the Turks included: a surprise landing by a force of 300 men on the northern shore of the Gulf of Xeros; demonstrations by French ships opposite Mitylene along the Syrian coast; concentration at Mitylene; inspections at Mitylene by the Admiral and Sir Ian; making to order of a whole set of maps of Asia in Egypt, as well as secret service work, most of which bore fruit.

"Thanks entirely to the reality and vigour which the Navy and the troops threw into them," says the dispatch, "each one of these ruses was, it so turned out, entirely successful, with the result that the Turks, despite their excellent spy system, were caught completely off their guard at dawn on August 7."

Remarking upon the extraordinary complexity of the staff work entailed by the operations, Sir Ian Hamilton says:

"To ensure the punctual arrival of all these masses of inexperienced troops at the right moment and spot, together with their material, munitions, stores, supplies, water, animals and vehicles, was a prodigious undertaking demanding not only competence, but self-confidence; and I will say for my General Staff that I believe the clearness and completeness of their orders for this concentration and landing will hereafter be studied as models in military academies. The need for economy in sea transport, the awkwardness and restriction of open beaches, the impossibility of landing guns, animals, or vehicles rapidly—all these made it essential to create a special separate organisation, for every single unit taking part in the adventure. A pack mule corps to supply 80,000 men had also to be organised for that specific purpose until such time as other transport could be landed."

WATER SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES.

The water supply entailed extraordinary preparations. An enormous quantity had to be collected secretly, and as secretly stowed away at Anzac, where a high-level reservoir had to be built, having a holding capacity of 30,000 gallons, and fitted out with a regular system of pipes and distribution tanks. A stationary engine was brought over from Egypt to fill that reservoir. Petroleum tins, with a carrying capacity of 80,000 gallons, were got together, and fixed up with handles.

The sheet-anchor on which hung the whole of these elaborate schemes was the Navy, and it did not fail.

Sir Ian Hamilton stationed himself at Imbros, which was 45 minutes from Helles, 40 from Anzac, and 50 from Suvla, and was the centre of the cable system.

"At Helles the attack of the 6th was directed against 1,200 yards of the Turkish front opposite our own right and right centre. The infantry assaulted at 4-50 p.m. On the left large sections of the enemy's line were carried, but on our centre and right the Turks were encountered in masses, and the attack, pluckily and perseveringly as it was pressed, never had any real success. The 1st Essex Regiment, in particular, forced their way into the crowded enemy trench opposite them, but were subjected to the heaviest musketry fire from both flanks, as well as in reverse, and were shattered by showers of bombs. Two separate resolute attacks were made by the 42nd Division, but both of them recoiled in face of the unexpected volume of fire developed by the Turks. After dark heavy Turkish counter-attacks were being pressed against such portions of the line we still retained. Many of our men fought it out where they stood to the last, but by nightfall none of the enemy's line remained in our possession.

IMPROVED TURKISH "MORAL."

"Our set-back was in no wise the fault of the troops. That ardour which only dashed itself to pieces against the enemy's strong entrenchments and numerous, stubborn defenders on August 6 would, a month earlier, have achieved notable success. Such was the opinion of all. But the moral, as well as the strength of the Turks, had had time to rise to great heights since our last serious encounters with them on June 21 and 28 and on July 12. On those dates all ranks had felt, as an army feels, instinctively, yet with certitude, that they had fairly got the upper hand of the enemy, and that, given the wherewithal, they could have gone on steadily advancing. Now that self-same, half-beaten enemy were again making as stout a resistance as they had offered us at our original landing! For this recovery of the Turks there were three reasons; one moral, one material, and one fortuitous.

(1) The news of the enemy's advance on the Eastern front had come to hand and had been advertised to us on posters from the Turkish trenches before we heard about it from home.

(2) The new divisions had come down south to Helles to replace those we had most severely handled.

(3) The enemy trenches selected for our attack were found to be packed with troops and so were their communication trenches, the reason being, as explained to us by prisoners that the Turkish Commander had meant to launch from them an attack upon us. We had, in fact, by a coincidence as strange as it was unlucky, anticipated a Turkish offensive by an hour or two at most!

"I persevered on the 7th with my plans, notwithstanding the counter-attack of the Turks which was actually in progress. My objective this time was a double line of Turkish trenches on a front of about 800 yards between the Mal Tepe Dere and the west branch of the Kanli Dere. From the outset it was evident that the enemy were full of fight and in great force, and that success would only be gained after a severe struggle. On the left but little ground was gained, and by 11 a.m. what little had been taken had been relinquished. But in the centre a stiff battle raged all day up and down a vineyard some 200 yards long by 100 yards broad on the west of the Krithia road.

GRIT OF THE LANCASHIRES.

"The East Lacashire men in this part of the field gallantly stood their ground here against a succession of vigorous counter-attacks. The enemy suffered very severely in these counter-attacks, which were launched in strength and at short intervals. Both our Brigades (125th and 129th) had also lost heavily during the advance and in repelling the fierce onslaughts of the enemy, but, owing to the fine endurance of the 6th and 7th Battalions of the Lancashire Fusiliers, it was found possible to hold the vineyard through the night, and a massive column of the enemy which strove to overwhelm their thinned ranks was shattered to pieces in the attempt.

"This unceasing struggle (of two more days) was a supreme test for battalions already exhausted by 48 hours' desperate fighting, and weakened by the loss of so many good leaders and men; but the peculiar grit of the Lancastrians was equal to the strain, and they did not fail. Two specially furious counter-attacks were delivered by the Turks on August 8, one at 4-40 a.m. and another at 8-30 p.m., where again our bayonets were too much for them. Throughout the night they made continuous bomb attacks, but the 6th Lancashire Fusiliers and the 4th East Lancashire Regiment stuck gamely to their task at the eastern corner of the vineyard.

"By the morning of August 9 things were quieter, and the sorely tried troops were relieved. On the night of the 12th-13th the enemy made one more sudden, desperate dash for their vineyard—and got it! But, on the 13th, our bombers took the matter in hand. The Turks were finally driven out; the new fire trenches were wired and loopholed, and have since become part of our line.

"These two attacks had served their main purpose. If the local successes were not all that had been hoped for, yet a useful advance had been achieved, and not only had they given a fresh, hard-fighting enemy more than he had bargained for, but they had actually drawn down Turkish reinforcements to their area. And how can a Commander say enough for the troops who, aware that their task was only a subsidiary one, fought with just as much vim and resolution as if they were storming the battlements of Constantinople?"

PRAISE FOR GENERAL BIRDWOOD.

Sir Ian Hamilton next describes the assault on Chunuk Bair under General Birdwood, who worked out the entire details so excellently that he had no modifications to suggest.

"On the nights of the 4th, 5th, and 6th August the reinforcing troops were shipped into Anzac very silently at the darkest hours. Then, still silently, they were tucked away from enemy aeroplanes or observatories in their prepared hiding places. The whole sea route lay open to the view of the Turks upon Achi Baba's summit and Battleship Hill. Aeroplanes could count every tent and every ship at Mudros or at Imbros. Within rifle fire of Anzac's open beach hostile riflemen were looking out across the Aegean no more than twenty feet from our opposing lines.

"Every modern appliance of telescope, telegraph, wireless was at the disposal of the enemy. Yet the instructions worked out at General Headquarters in the minutest detail (the result of conferences with the Royal Navy, which were attended by Brigadier-General Skeen, of General Birdwood's Staff) were such that the scheme was carried through without a hitch.

WONDROUS FEAT OF CONCEALMENT.

"The preparation of the ambuscade was treated as a simple matter by the services therein engaged, and yet I much doubt whether any more pregnant enterprise than this of landing so large a force under the very eyes of the enemy, **and of keeping them concealed there three days, is a record in the annals of war."**

The troops now at the disposal of General Birdwood amounted in round numbers to 37,000 rifles and 72 guns, with naval support from two cruisers, four monitors, and two destroyers.

On the afternoon of August 6 an assault was made on the formidable Lone Pile entrenchment, which attack, although a diversion to draw the enemy's attention from the grand operations impending on his right, was a distinct step on the way across to Maidos. It commanded one of the main sources of the Turkish water supply, and was a work for the safety of which the enemy had always evinced a certain nervousness.

PIMPLE AND JOHNSTON'S JOLLY.

"The work consisted of a strong *point d'appui* on the south-western end of a plateau, where it confronted, at distances varying from 60 to 120 yards, the salient in the line of our trenches named by us the Pimple. The entrenchment was evidently very strong; it was entangled with wire, and provided with overhead cover, and it was connected by numerous communication trenches with another *point d'appui* known as Johnston's Jolly on the north, as well as with two other works on the east and south. The frontage for attacks amounted at most to some 220 yards, and the approaches lay open to heavy enfilade fire, both from the north and from the south.

"The assault had been entrusted to the 1st Australian Brigade (Brigadier-General N.M. Smyth).

"Two lines left their trenches simultaneously, and were closely followed up by a third. The rush across the open was a regular race against death, which came in the shape of a hail of shell and rifle bullets from front and from either flank. But the Australians had firmly resolved to reach the enemy's trenches, and in this determination they became for the moment invincible. The barbed wire entanglement was reached and was surmounted.

"Then came a terrible moment, when it seemed as though it would be physically impossible to penetrate into the trenches. The overhead cover of stout pine beams resisted all individual efforts to move it, and the loopholes continued to spit fire. Groups of our men then bodily lifted up the beams and individual soldiers leaped down into the semi-darkened galleries amongst the Turks. By 5-47 p.m. (the attack began at 5-30 p.m.) the 3rd and 4th Battalions were well into the enemy's vitals, and a few minutes later the reserves of the 2nd Battalion advanced over their parados, and driving out, killing, or capturing the occupants, made good the whole of the trenches.

"At once the Turks made it plain, as they have never ceased to do since, that they had no intention of acquiescing in the captur of this capital work.

DESPERATE COUNTER-ATTACKS.

"The enemy allowed small respite. At 1.30 that night the battle broke out afresh. Strong parties of Turks swarmed out of the communication trenches, preceded by showers of bombs. For seven hours these counter-attacks continued. All this time consolidation was being attempted, although the presence of so many Turkish prisoners hampered movement and constituted an actual danger. In beating off these desperate counter-attacks very heavy casualties were suffered by the Australians.

"At 5 a.m. on August 9 the enemy made a sudden attempt to storm from the east and south-east after a feint of fire attack from the north. The 7th Battalion bore the brunt of the shock, and handled the attack so vigorously that by 7-45 a.m. there were clear signs of demoralisation in the enemy's ranks. But though this marked the end of counter-attacks on the large scale, the bombing and sniping continued, though in less volume, throughout this day and night, and lasted till August 12, when it at last became manifest that we had gained complete ascendancy. During the final grand assault our losses from artillery fire were large, and ever since the work has passed into our hands it has been a favourite daily and nightly mark for heavy shells and bombs."

The dispatch gives superlative praise to the Australians: "One whole brigade," numbering 2,000 at the outset, under Brigadier-General N. M. Smyth, carried out the work under the eyes of a whole enemy division. Nor was a chance lost by the New Zealand gunners under Major Sykes. The hand-to-hand fighting in the semi-obscurity of the trenches was prolonged and very bitterly contested. In one corner eight Turks and six Australians were found lying as they had bayoneted one another. To make room for the fighting men the dead were ranged in rows on either side of the gangway. After the first violence of the counter-attacks had abated, 1,000 corpses—our own and Turkish—were dragged out from the trenches.

Enemy losses were much heavier than ours, and the Lone Pine success, "more than any other cause," was the reason why the Suvla Bay landing was so lightly opposed.

The first step in the real push was the night attack on the summits of the Sari Bair ridge, the crest of which line of lofty mountain range runs parallel to the sea, with spurs coming down towards the level beach and separated from one another by deep jagged gullies choked with dense jungle.

Two of these leading up to Chunuk Bair are called Chailak Dere and Sazli Beit Dere; another deep ravine runs up to Koja Chemen Tepe (Hill 305), the topmost peak, and is called the Aghyl Dere. Our object was to effect a lodgment on the crest of the high main ridge with two columns of troops. The whole of this big attack was placed under the command of Major-General Sir A. J. Godley, and was composed of a Right and Left Covering Column and a Right and Left Assaulting Column, with a Divisional Reserve.

A SEARCHLIGHT STRATAGEM.

"Amongst other stratagems the Anzac troops, assisted by H.M.S. "Colne," had long and carefully been educating the Turks how they should lose Old No. 3 Post, which could hardly have been rushed by simple force of arms. Every night, exactly at 9 p.m., H.M.S. "Colne" threw the beam of her searchlight on to the redoubt, and opened fire upon it for exactly ten minutes. Then, after a ten minutes' interval, came a second illumination and bombardment, commencing always at 9-20 and ending precisely at 9-30 p.m.

"The idea was that, after successive nights of such practice, the enemy would get into the habit of taking the searchlight as a hint to clear out until the shelling was at an end. But on the eventful night of the 6th, the sound of their footsteps drowned by the loud cannonade, unseen as they crept along in that darkest shadow which fringes a searchlight's beam—came the right covering column. At 9-30 the light switched off, and instantly our men poured out of the scrub jungle and into the empty redoubt. By 11 p.m. the whole series of surrounding entrenchments were ours!

"Once the capture of Old No. 3 Post was fairly under way, the remainder of the right covering column carried on with their attack upon Bauchop's Hill and the Chailak Dere. By 10 p.m. the northern-most point, with its machine gun, was captured, and by 1 o'clock in the morning the whole of Bauchop's Hill, a maze of ridge and ravine, everywhere entrenched, was fairly in our hands.

BRAVE MAORIS.

"The attack along the Chailak Dere was not so cleanly carried out—made, indeed, just about as ugly a start as any enemy could wish. Pressing eagerly forward through the right, the little column of stormers found themselves held up by a barbed wire erection of unexampled height, depth, and solidity, which completely closed the river bed—that is to say, the only practicable entrance to the ravine. The entanglement was flanked by a strongly-held enemy trench running right across the opening of the Chailak Dere. Here that splendid body of men, the Otago Mounted Rifles, lost some of their bravest and their best, but in the end, when things were beginning to seem desperate, a passage was forced through the stubborn obstacle with most conspicuous and cool courage by Captain Shera and a party of New Zealand Engineers, supported by the Maoris, who showed themselves worthy descendants of the warriors of the Gate Pah. Thus was the mouth of the Chailak Dere opened in time to admit of the unopposed entry of the right assaulting column.

"Simultaneously the attack on Table Top (connected with Old No. 3 Post by a razor back) had been launched under cover of a heavy bombardment from H.M.S. "Colne." No General on peace manœuvres would ask troops to attempt so break-neck an enterprise. The flanks of Table Top are so steep that the height gives an impression of a mushroom shape—of the summit bulging out over its stem. But just as faith moves mountains, so valour can carry them. The Turks fought bravely. The angle of Table Top's ascent is recognised in our regulations as 'impracticable for infantry.' But neither Turks nor angles of ascent were destined to stop Russell or his New Zealanders that night.

"There are moments during battle when life becomes intensified, when men become supermen, when the impossible becomes simple— and this was one of those moments. The scarped heights were scaled, the plateau was carried by midnight. With this brilliant feat the task of the right covering force was at an end. Its attacks had been made with the bayonet and bomb only; magazines were empty by order; hardly a rifle shot had been fired. No words can do justice to the achievement of Brigadier-General Russell and his men. There are exploits which must be seen to be realised.

"The right assaulting column had entered the two southerly ravines—Sazli Beit Dere and Chailak Dere—by midnight. At 1.30 a.m. began a hotly-contested fight for the trenches on the lower part of Rhododendron Spur (the under feature of Sari Bair); whilst the Chailak Dere column pressed steadily up the valley against the enemy."

The rapid success of the left covering column was due to the 4th South Wales Borderers under Lieut.-Col. Gillespie, "a very fine man." Every trench was instantly rushed, and by 1-30 a.m. the whole of the hill was occupied thus safeguarding the left rear of the whole Anzac attack.

"Here was an encouraging sample of what the New Army, under good auspices, could accomplish. Nothing more trying to inexperienced troops can be imagined than a long night march exposed to flanking fire, through a strange country, winding up at the end with a bayonet charge against a height, formless and still in the starlight, garrisoned by those spectres of the imagination, worst enemies of the soldier."

The left assaulting column effected a complete surprise, capturing two Turkish officers in their pyjamas.

"The grand attack was now in full swing, but the country gave new sensations in cliff climbing even to officers and men who had graduated over the goat tracks of Anzac. The darkness of the night, the density of the scrub, hands-and-knees progress up the spurs, sheer physical fatigue, exhaustion of the spirit caused by repeated hair-breadth escapes from the hail of random bullets—all these combined to take the edge off the energies of our troops. At last, after advancing some distance up the Aghyl Dere, the column split up into two parts. Dawn broke and the crest line was not yet in our hands, although, considering all things, the left assaulting column had made a marvellous advance. The enemy had been flung back from ridge to ridge; an excellent line for the renewal of the attack had been secured, and (except for the exhaustion of the troops) the auspices were propitious."

The right assaulting column found the hopeless country the main hindrance, but eventually they entrenched on the top of Rhododendron Spur, a quarter of a mile short of Chunuk Bair. —*i.e.*, of Victory. By 7 a.m. the 5th and 6th Gurkhas, of the left assaulting column, had approached the main ridge north-east of Chunuk Bair.

CHECKED.

"But by this time the enemy's opposition had hardened, and his reserves were moving up from the direction of Battleship Hill. Artillery support was asked for and given, yet by 9 a.m. the attack of the right assaulting column on Chunuk Bair was checked, and any idea of a further advance on Koja Chemen Tepe had to be, for the moment, suspended. The most that could be done was to hold fast to the Asmak Dere watershed whilst attacking the ridge north-east of Chunuk Bair, an attack to be supported by a fresh assault launched against Chunuk Bair itself.

"At 9-30 a.m. the two assaulting columns pressed forward while our guns pounded the enemy moving along the Battleship Hill spurs. But in spite of all their efforts their increasing exhaustion as opposed to the gathering strength of the enemy's fresh troops began to tell—they had shot their bolt. So all day they clung to what they had captured and strove to make ready for the night. By the afternoon the position of the two assaulting columns was unchanged. The right covering force were in occupation of Table Top, Old No. 3 Post, and Bauchop Hill, which General Russell had been ordered to maintain with two regiments of Mounted Rifles, so that he might have two other regiments and the Maori contingent available to move as required. The left covering force held Damakjelik Bair. The forces which had attacked along the front of the original Anzac line were back again in their own trenches. The Lone Pine work was being furiously disputed. All had suffered heavily and all were very tired."

Thus ended the first phase of the fighting for the Chunuk Bair ridge, without our aims being fully attained and without the expected help from Suvla. But Sir Ian agrees with General Birdwood. "The troops had performed a feat which is without parallel."

FIGHTING WITHOUT OFFICERS.

During the afternoon of August 7 the troops were got ready for a fresh advance in three columns next morning at 4-15 a.m.

"At the first faint glimmer of dawn observers saw figures moving against the sky-line of Chunuk Bair. Were they our own men, or were they the Turks? Telescopes were anxiously adjusted; the light grew stronger; men were seen climbing up from our side of the ridge; they were our own fellows—the topmost summit was ours! On the right General Johnston's column headed by the Wellington Battalion and supported by the 7th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, the Auckland Mounted Rifles Regiment, the 8th Welsh Pioneers, and the Maori Contingent, the whole most gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Malone, had raced one another up the steep. Nothing could check them. On they went, until, with a last determined rush, they fixed themselves firmly on the south-western slopes and crest of the main knoll known as the height of Chunuk Bair. With deep regret I have to add that the brave Lieutenant-Colonel Malone fell mortally wounded as he was marking out the line to be held.

"The 5th Gloucesters suffered terrible losses here. The fire was so hot that they never got a chance to dig their trenches deeper than some six inches, and there they had to withstand attack after attack. In the course of these fights every single officer, company sergeant-major, or company quartermaster-sergeant was either killed or wounded, and the battalion by midday consisted of small groups of men commanded by junior non-commissioned officers or privates. Chapter and verse may be quoted for the view that the rank-and-file of an army cannot long endure the strain of close hand-to-hand fighting unless they are given confidence by the example of good officers. Yet here is at least one instance where a battalion of the New Army fought right on, from midday till sunset, without any officers."

"ENOUGH DONE FOR HONOUR."

"So stood matters at noon. Enough had been done for honour and much ground had everywhere been gained. The expected support from Suvla hung fire, but the capture of Chunuk Bair was a presage of victory; even the troops who had been repulsed were quite undefeated—quite full of fight—and so it was decided to hold hard as we were till nightfall, and then to essay one more grand attack, wherein the footing gained on Chunuk Bair would this time be used as a pivot.

"At 4-30 a.m. on August 9 the Chunuk Bair ridge and Hill Q were heavily shelled.

"General Baldwin's column (38th Infantry Brigade) had assembled in the Chailak Dere, and was moving up towards General Johnston's headquarters. Our plan contemplated the massing of this column immediately behind the trenches held by the New Zealand Infantry Brigade. Thence it was intended to launch the battalions in successive lines, keeping them as much as possible on the high ground. Infinite trouble had been taken to ensure that the narrow track should be kept clear, guides also were provided; but in spite of all precautions, the darkness, the rough scrub-covered country, its sheer steepness, so delayed the column that they were unable to take full advantage of the configuration of the ground, and, inclining to the left, did not reach the line of the Farm—Chunuk Bair—till 5-15 a.m.

"LOST HIS WAY."

"In plain English, Baldwin, owing to the darkness and the awful country, lost his way—through no fault of his own. The mischance was due to the fact that time did not admit of the detailed careful reconnaissance of routes which is so essential where operations are to be carried out by night.

"And now, under that fine leader, Major C. G. L. Allanson, the 6th Gurkhas of the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade, pressed up the slopes of Sarai Bair, crowned the heights of the col between Chunuk Bair and Hill Q, **viewed far beneath them the waters of the Hellespont, viewed the Asiatic shores along which motor transport was bringing supplies to the lighters.** Not only did this battalion, as well as some of the 6th South Lancashire Regiment, reach the crest, but they began to attack down the far side of it, firing as they went at the fast retreating enemy.

"But the fortune of war was against us. At this supreme moment Baldwin's column was still a long way from our trenches on the crest of Chunuk Bair, whence they should even now have been sweeping out towards Q along the whole ridge of the mountain. And instead of Baldwin's support came suddenly a salvo of heavy shell. These falling so unexpectedly among the stormers threw them into terrible confusion. The Turkish Commander saw his chance; instantly his troops were rallied and brought back in a counter-charge, **and the South Lancashires and Gurkhas, who had seen the promised land, and had seemed for a moment to have held victory in their grasp, were forced backwards over the crest and on to the lower slopes whence they had first started."**

"But where was the main attack—where was Baldwin? When that bold but unlucky Commander found he could not possibly reach our trenches on the top of Chunuk Bair in time to take effective part in the fight he deployed for attack where he stood, *i.e.*, at the farm to the left of the New Zealand Brigade's trenches on Rhododendron Spur. Now his men were coming on in fine style and, just as the Turks topped the ridge with shouts of elation, two companies of the 6th East Lancashire Regiment, together with the 10th Hampshire Regiment, charged up our side of the slope with the bayonet.

LATE BY A FEW MINUTES ONLY.

"They had gained the high ground immediately below the commanding knoll on Chunuk Bair, and a few minutes earlier would have joined hands with the Gurkhas and South Lancashires and, combined with them, would have carried all before them. But the Turks by this time were lining the whole of the high crest in overwhelming numbers. The New Army troops attacked with a fine audacity, but they were flung back from the height and then pressed still further down the slope, until General Baldwin had to withdraw his command to the vicinity of the farm, whilst the enemy, much encouraged, turned their attention to the New Zealand troops and the two New Army battalions of No. 1 Column still holding the south-west half of the main knoll of Chunuk Bair.

"Constant attacks, urged with fanatical persistence, were met here with a sterner resolution, and although, at the end of the day, our troops were greatly exhausted, they still kept their footing on the summit. And if that summit meant much to us, it meant even more to the Turks. **For the ridge covered our landing places, it is true, but it covered not only the Turkish beaches at Kilia Leman and Maidos, but also the Narrows themselves and the road leading northward to Bulair and Constantinople.**

"That evening our line ran along Rhododendron Spur up to the crest of Chunuk Bair, where about 200 yards were occupied and held by some 800 men. Slight trenches had hastily been dug, but the fatigue of the New Zealanders and the fire of the enemy had prevented solid work being done. The trenches in many places were not more than a few inches deep. They were not protected by wire. The 1st Australian Brigade was now reduced from 2,900 to 1,000, and the total casualties up to 8 p.m. on the 9th amounted to about 8,500. But the troops were still in extraordinarily good heart, and nothing could damp their keenness. The only discontent shown was by men who were kept in reserve.

"During the night of the 9th-10th the New Zealand and New Army troops on Chunuk Bair were relieved. For three days and three nights they had been ceaselessly fighting. They were half dead with fatigue.

"Chunuk Bair, which they had so magnificently held, was now handed over to two battalions of the 13th Division, which were connected by the 10th Hampshire Regiment with the troops at the farm.

WILTS ALMOST ANNIHILATED.

"At daybreak on Tuesday, August 10, the Turks delivered a grand attack from the line Chunuk Bair-Hill Q against these two battalions, already weakened in numbers, though not in spirit, by previous fighting. The North Lancashire men were simply overwhelmed in their shallow trenches by sheer weight of numbers, whilst the Wilts, who were caught out in the open, were literally almost annihilated. The ponderous mass of the enemy swept over the crest, turned the right flank of our line below, swarmed round the Hampshires and General Baldwin's column, which had to give ground, and were only extricated with great difficulty and very heavy losses.

"Now it was our turn. The warships and the New Zealand and Australian Artillery, the Indian Mountain Artillery Brigade, and the 69th Brigade Royal Field Artillery were getting the chance of a lifetime. As the successive solid lines of Turks topped the crest of the ridge gaps were torn through their formation, and an iron rain fell on them as they tried to reform in the gullies.

"Not here only did the Turks pay dearly for their recapture of the vital crest. Enemy reinforcements continued to move up Battleship Hill under heavy and accurate fire from our guns, and still they kept topping the ridges and pouring down the western slopes of the Chunuk Bair as if determined to regain everything they had lost. But once they were over the crest they became exposed not only to the full blast of the guns, naval and military, but also to a battery of ten machine guns belonging to the New Zealand Infantry Brigade, which played upon their serried ranks at close range until the barrels were red hot. Enormous losses were inflicted, especially by these ten machine guns; and, of the swarms which had once fairly crossed the crest line, only the merest handful ever straggled back to their own side of Chunuk Bair.

"At this same time strong forces of the enemy (forces which I had reckoned would have been held back to meet our advance from Suvla Bay) were hurled against the Farm and the spurs to the north-east, where there arose a conflict so deadly that it may be considered as the climax of the four days' fighting for the ridge. Portions of our line were pierced, and the troops driven clean down the hill. At the foot of the hill the men were rallied by Staff Captain Street, who was there supervising the transport of food and water.

"Without a word, unhesitatingly, they followed him back to the Farm, where they plunged again into the midst of that series of struggles in which **Generals fought in the ranks and men dropped their scientific weapons and caught one another by the throat.** So desperate a battle cannot be described. The Turks came on again and again, fighting magnificently, calling upon the name of God. Our men stood to it, and maintained, by many a deed of daring, the old traditions of their race. There was no flinching. They died in the ranks where they stood.

"Towards this supreme struggle the absolute last two battalions from the General Reserve were now hurried, but by 10 a.m. the effort of the enemy was spent. Soon their shattered remnants began to trickle back, leaving a track of corpses behind them, and by night, except prisoners or wounded, no live Turk was left upon our side of the slope."

Two more attacks on our positions were delivered the same day, August 10, but both were repulsed with heavy loss by the 4th Australians and the 4th South Wales Borderers, the men of the New Army showing all the steadiness of veterans. The Borderers lost their leader, Lieutenant-Colonel Gillespie.

OUR HEAVY CASUALTIES.

"By evening **the total casualties of General Birdwood's force had reached 12,000, and included a very large proportion of officers. The 13th Division of the New Army, under Major-General Shaw, had alone lost 6,000 out of a grand total of 10,500.** Baldwin was gone, and all his staff. Ten commanding officers out of thirteen had disappeared from the fighting effectives. The Warwicks and the Worcesters had lost literally every single officer. Physically, though Birdwood's forces were prepared to hold all they had got, they were now too exhausted to attack—at least until they had rested and reorganised.

"At times I had thought of throwing my reserves into this stubborn central battle, where probably they would have turned the scale. But each time the water troubles made me give up the idea, all ranks at Anzac being reduced to one pint a day. True thirst is a

(Continued on page 13.)

STORY OF SUVLA BAY LANDING.

(Continued from page 12.)

sensation unknown to the dwellers in cool, well-watered England. But at Anzac, when mules with water pakhals arrived at the front, men would rush up to them in swarms, just to lick the moisture that had exuded through the canvas bags.

"The grand coup had not come off," says Sir Ian regretfully; but he has praise and no blame for General Birdwood, who had "done all that mortal man can do" to deserve success, and for Major-General Godley and Major-General F. C. Shaw. He adds:

"As for the troops, the joyous alacrity with which they faced danger, wounds, and death, as if they were some new form of exciting recreation, has astonished me—old campaigner as I am."

THE SUVLA BAY COMMAND.

The dispatch deals next with the Suvla Bay operations:

"The conduct of the operations which were to be based upon Suvla Bay was entrusted to Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir F. Stopford. At his disposal was placed the 9th Army Corps, less the 13th Division and the 29th Brigade of the 10th Division.

"We believed that the Turks were still unsuspicious about Suvla, and that their only defences near that part of the coast were a girdle of trenches round Lala Baba and a few unconnected lengths of fire trench on Hill 10 and on the hills forming the northern arm of the bay. There was no wire. Inland a small work had been constructed on Yilghin Burnu (locally known as Chocolate Hills), and a few guns had been placed upon these hills, as well as upon Ismail Oglu Tepe, whence they could be brought into action either against the beaches of Suvla Bay or against any attempt from Anzac to break out northwards and attack Chunuk Bair. The numbers of the enemy allotted for the defence of Suvla and Ejelmer areas (including the troops in the Anafarta villages, but exclusive of the general reserves in rear of the Sari Bair) were supposed to be under 4,000. Until the Turkish version of these events is in our hands it is not possible to be certain of the accuracy of this estimate. All that can be said at present is that ex-Intelligence Department were wonderfully my act in their figures as a rule and that, in the case in question, events, the reports made by prisoners, etc., etc., seem to show that the forecast was correct.

"Whilst concentrated at the island of Imbros the spirit and physique of the 11th Division had impressed me very favourably. They were to lead off the landing. From Imbros they were to be ferried over to the Peninsula in destroyers and motor-lighters. Disembarkation was to begin at 10-30 p.m., half an hour later than the attack on the Turkish outposts on the northern bank at Anzac, and I was sanguine enough to hope that the elaborate plan we had worked out would enable three complete brigades of infantry to be set ashore by daylight. Originally it had been intended that all three brigades should land on the beach immediately south of Nibrunesi Point, but in deference to the representations of the Corps Commander I agreed, unfortunately, as it turned out, to one brigade being landed inside the bay."

General Stopford framed his orders on these secret instructions, and after they had received Sir Ian's complete approval he proceeded to expound them to the General Officer Commanding 11th Division and General Officer Commanding 10th Division, who came over from Mudros for the purpose. As in the original landing, the luck of calm weather favoured us, and all the embarkation arrangements at Kephalos were well carried out by the Navy.

THE LANDING PLAN.

"The 11th Division was to be landed at three places. Destroyers were told off for these landing places, each destroyer towing a steam lighter and picket-boat. Every light was to be dowsed, and as they neared the shore the destroyers were to slip their motor-lighters and picket-boats, which would then take the beach and discharge direct on to it. The motor-lighters were new acquisitions since the first landing, and were to prove the greatest possible assistance.

H.M.S. "Endymion" and H.M.S. "Theseus," each carrying a thousand men, were also to sail from Imbros after the destroyers, and, lying off the beach, were to discharge their troops directly the motor-lighters—three to each ship—were ready to convey the men to the shore, *i.e.*, after they had finished disembarking their own loads and those of the destroyers. When this was done—*i.e.*, after three trips—the motor-lighters would be free to go on transporting guns, stores, mules, etc.

The necessity of assuring a water supply had led to the collection of petrol tins, milk-cans, camel tanks, etc., to hold 100,000 gallons of water. Also 3,700 mules and 1,750 water carts were provided for Anzac and Suvla.

"On the evening of August 6 the 11th Division sailed on its short journey from Imbros (Kephalos) to Suvla Bay, and, meeting with no mischance, the landing took place, the brigades of the 11th Division getting ashore practically simultaneously; the 32nd and 33rd Brigades at B and C beaches, the 34th at A beach. **The surprise of the Turks was complete.** At B and C the beaches were found to be admirably suited to their purpose, and there was no opposition.

DARING TURKS.

"The landing at A was more difficult, both because of the shoal water and because there the Turkish pickets and sentries—the normal guardians of the coast—were on the alert and active. Some of the lighters grounded a good way from the shore, and men had to struggle towards the beach in as much as four feet six inches of water. Ropes in several instances were carried from the lighters to the shore to help to sustain the heavily accoutred infantry. To add to the difficulties of the 34th Brigade the lighters came under flanking rifle fire from the Turkish outposts at Lala Baba and Ghazi Baba.

"The enemy even, knowing every inch of the ground, crept down in the very dark night on to the beach itself, mingling with our troops and getting between our firing line and its supports. Fortunately the number of these enterprising foes was but few, and an end was soon put to their activity on the actual beaches by the sudden storming of Lala Baba from the south. This attack was carried out by the 9th West Yorkshire Regiment and the 6th Yorkshire Regiment, both of the 32nd Brigade, which had landed at B beach and marched up along the coast. The assault succeeded at once and without much loss, but both battalions deserve great credit for the way it was delivered in the inky darkness of the night.

"The 32nd Brigade was now pushed on to the support of the 34th Brigade, which was held up by another outpost of the enemy on Hill 10 (117 R and S), and it is feared that some of the losses incurred here were due to misdirected fire. While this fighting was still in progress, the 11th Battalion Manchester Regiment, of the 34th Brigade, was advancing northwards in very fine style, driving the enemy opposed to them back along the ridge of the Karakol Dagh towards the Kiretch Tepe Sirt. Beyond doubt these Lancashire men earned much distinction, fighting with great pluck and grit against an enemy not very numerous perhaps, but having an immense advantage in knowledge of the ground.

"As they got level with Hill 10 it grew light enough to see and the enemy began to shell. **No one seems to have been present who could take hold of the two brigades, the 32nd and 34th, and launch them in a concerted and cohesive attack. Consequently there was confusion and hesitation,** increased by gorse fires lit by hostile shell, but redeemed, I am proud to report, by the conspicuously fine, soldierly conduct of several individual battalions. The whole of the Turks locally available were by now in the field, and they were encouraged to counter-attack by the signs of hesitation, but the 9th Lancashire Fusiliers and the 11th Manchester Regiment took them on with the bayonet, and fairly drove them back in disorder over the flaming Hill 10."

THE DELAY AND ITS CAUSE.

Sir Ian Hamilton pauses here to pay a tribute to the Navy for bringing up reinforcements from Mitylene, 120 miles away, at the exact psychological moment, namely, at break of dawn, and he goes on:

"The intention of the Corps Commander was to keep the 10th Division on the left, and with it to push on as far forward as possible along the Kiretch Tepe Sirt towards the heights above Ejelmer Bay. He wished, therefore, to land these six battalions of the 10th Division at A beach and, seeing Brigadier-General Hill, he told him that as the left of the 34th Brigade was being hard pressed he should get into touch with General Officer Commanding 11th Division, and work in support of his left until the arrival of his own Divisional General. **But the naval authorities, so General Stopford reports, were unwilling, for some reason not specified, to land these troops at A beach, so that they had to be sent in lighters to C beach, whence they marched by Lala Baba to Hill 10 under fire.** Hence were caused loss, delay, and fatigue. Also the angle of direction from which these fresh troops entered the fight was not nearly so effective.

IRISH TO THE FORE.

"After the defeat of the enemy round and about Hill 10 they retreated in an easterly direction towards Sulajik and Kuchuk Anafarta Ova, followed by the 34th and 32nd Brigades of the 11th Division and by the 31st Brigade of the 10th Division, which had entered into the fight, not as the Corps Commander had intended, on the left of the 11th Division, but between Hill 10 and the Salt Lake. **I have failed in my endeavours to get some live human detail about he fighting which followed,** but I understand from the Corps Commander that the brunt of it fell upon the 31st Brigade of the 10th (Irish) Division, which consisted of the 6th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the 6th Royal Irish Fusiliers, and the 6th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the last-named battalion being attached to the 31st Brigade.

"By the evening General Hammersley had seized Yilghin Burnu (Chocolate Hills) after a fight for which he specially commends the 6th Lincoln Regiment and the 6th Border Regiment. At the same time he reported that he was unable to make any further progress towards the vital point, Ismail Oglu Tepe. At nightfall his brigade and the 31st Brigade were extended from about Hetman Chair through Chocolate Hills, Sulajik, to near Kuchuk Anafarta Ova."

Sir J. Mahon delivered a spirited attack along the Kiretch Tepe Sait ridge. The 6th Royal Munster Fusiliers won special distinctions here.

The weather was very hot, and the new troops suffered much from want of water.

"Although it existed in some abundance throughout the area over which the 11th Division was operating, the Corps Commander reports that there was no time to develop its resources. Partly this seems to have been owing to the enemy's fire; partly to a want of that nous which stands by as second nature to the old campaigner; partly it was inevitable.

THE MEN EXHAUSTED.

"And now General Stopford, recollecting the vast issue which hung upon his success in forestalling the enemy, urged his Divisional Commanders to push on. Otherwise, as he saw, all the advantages of the surprise landing must be nullified. But the Divisional Commanders believed themselves, it seems, to be unable to move. Their men, they said, were exhausted by their efforts of the night of the 6th-7th and by the action of the 7th. The want of water had told on the new troops. The distribution from the beaches had not worked smoothly. In some cases the hose had been pierced by individuals wishing to fill their own bottles; in others lighters had grounded so far from the beach that men swam out to fill batches of water-bottles. All this had added to the disorganisation inevitable after a night landing, followed by fights here and there with an enemy scattered over a country to us unknown.

"These pleas for delay were perfectly well founded. **But it seems to have been overlooked that the half-defeated Turks in front of us were equally exhausted and disorganised, and that an advance was the simplest and swiftest method of solving the water trouble and every other sort of trouble.** Be this as it may, the objections overbore the Corps Commander's resolution. He had now got ashore three batteries (two of them mountain batteries), and the great guns of the ships were ready to speak at his request. But it was lack of artillery support which finally decided him to acquiesce in a policy of going slow which, by the time it reached the troops, became translated into a period of inaction. The Divisional Generals were, in fact, informed that 'in view of the inadequate artillery support' General Stopford did not wish them to make frontal attacks on entrenched positions, but desired them, so far as was possible, to try and turn any trenches which were met with. **Within the terms of this instruction lies the root of our failure to make use of the priceless daylight hours of the 8th of August.**

THE FATAL ERROR.

"Driving power was required, and even a certain ruthlessness, to brush aside pleas for a respite for tired troops. The one fatal error was inertia. And inertia prevailed.

"Late in the evening of the 7th the enemy had withdrawn the few guns which had been in action during the day. Beyond half a dozen shells dropped from very long range into the bay in the early morning of the 8th, no enemy artillery fired that day in the Suvla area. The guns had evidently been moved back, lest they should be captured when we pushed forward. As for the entrenched positions, these, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, were non-existent. The General Staff Officer whom I had sent on to Suvla early in the morning of the 8th reported by telegraph the absence of hostile gunfire, the small amount of rifle fire, and the enemy's apparent weakness.

"He also drew attention to the inaction of our own troops, and to the fact that **golden opportunities were being missed.** Before this message arrived at general headquarters I had made up my mind, from the Corps Commander's own reports, that **all was not well at Suvla.** There was risk in cutting myself adrift, even temporarily from touch with the operations at Anzac and Helles; but I did my best to provide against any sudden call by leaving Major-General W. P. Braithwaite, my Chief of the General Staff, in charge, with instructions to keep me closely informed of events at the other two fronts; and, having done this, I took ship and set out for Suvla.

"I FELT NO SUCH CONFIDENCE."

"On arrival at about 5 p.m. I boarded H.M.S. "Jonquil," where I found corps headquarters, and where General Stopford informed me that the General Officer Commanding 11th Division was confident of success in an attack he was to make at dawn next morning (the 9th). **I felt no such confidence.** Beyond a small advance by a part of the 11th Division, between the Chocolate Hills and Ismail Oglu Tepe, and some further progress along the Kiretch Tepe Sirt ridge by the 10th Division, the day of the 8th had been lost. The commander of the 11th Division had, it seems, ordered strong patrols to be pushed forward so as to make good all the strong positions in advance which could be occupied without serious fighting; but, as he afterwards reported, 'little was done in this respect.'

"Thus **a priceless twelve hours had already gone to help the chances of the Turkish reinforcements** which were, I knew, both from naval and aerial sources, actually on the march for Suvla. But when I urged that even now, at the eleventh hour, the 11th Division should make a concerted attack upon the hills, I was met by a *non possumus*. The objections of the morning were no longer valid; the men were now well rested, watered, and fed. But the divisional commanders disliked the idea of an advance by night, and General Stopford, did not care, it seemed, to force their hands.

"So it came about that **I was driven to see whether I could not, myself, put concentration of effort and purpose into the direction of the large number of men ashore.** The Corps Commander made no objection. He declared himself to be as eager as I could be to advance. The representations made by the Divisional Commanders had seemed to him insuperable. If I could see my way to get over them no one would be more pleased than himself.

"SANDS RUNNING OUT FAST."

"Accompanied by Commander Roger Keyes and Lieutenant-Colonel Aspinall, of the Headquarters General Staff, I landed on the beach, **where all seemed quiet and peaceful,** and saw the Commander of the 11th Division, Major-General Hammersley. **I warned him the sands were running out fast,** and that by dawn the high ground to his front might very likely be occupied in force by the enemy. He saw the danger, but declared that it was a physical impossibility at so late an hour (6 p.m.) to get out orders for a night attack, the troops being very much scattered. There was no other difficulty now, but this was insuperable; he could not recast his orders or get them round to his troops in time. But one brigade, the 32nd, was, so General Hammersley admitted, more or less concentrated, and ready to move.

"The General Staff Officer of the division, Colonel Neil Malcolm, a soldier of experience, on whose opinion I set much value, was consulted. He agreed that the 32nd Brigade was now in a position to act. I therefore issued a direct order that, even if it were only with this 32nd Brigade, the advance should begin at the earliest possible moment, so that a portion at least of the 11th Division should anticipate the Turkish reinforcements on the heights and dig themselves in there upon some good tactical point.

"In taking upon myself the serious responsibility of thus dealing with a detail of divisional tactics I was careful to limit the scope of the interference. Beyond directing that the one brigade which was reported ready to move at once should try and make good the heights before the enemy got on to them, I did nothing and said not a word calculated to modify or in any way affect the attack already planned for the morning. Out of the thirteen battalions which were to have advanced against the heights at dawn, four were now to anticipate that movement by trying to make good the key of the enemy's position at once and under cover of darkness.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

"I have not been able to get a clear and coherent account of the doings of the 32nd Brigade; but I have established the fact that it did not actually commence its advance till 4 a.m. on August 9. The reason given is that the units of the brigade were scattered.

"After their retirement from the hill north of Anafarta Sagir (which commanded the whole battlefield) this 32nd Brigade ten still marked the high-water level of the advance made at dawn by the rest of the division. When their first retirement was completed they had to fall back further, so as to come into line with the most forward of their comrades. The inference seems clear. Just as the 32nd Brigade in their advance met with markedly less opposition than the troops who attacked an hour and a half later, so, had they themselves started earlier, they would probably have experienced less opposition. Further, it seems reasonable to suppose that had the complete division started at 4 a.m. on the 9th, or, better still, at 10 p.m. on the 8th, they would have made good the whole of the heights in front of them.

"That night I stayed at Suvla, preferring to drop direct cable contact with my operations as a whole to losing touch with a corps battle which seemed to be going wrong.

"A BAD MOMENT."

"At dawn on the 9th I watched General Hammersley's attack, and very soon realised by the well-sustained artillery fire of the enemy (so silent the previous day), and by the volume of the musketry, that Turkish reinforcements had arrived; that with the renewed confidence caused by our long delay the guns had been brought back; and that, after all, we were forestalled. This was a bad moment. Our attack failed; our losses were very serious. The enemy's enfilading shrapnel fire seemed to be especially destructive and demoralising, the shell bursting low and all along our line. Time after time it threw back our attack just as it seemed upon the point of making good. The 33rd Brigade at first made most hopeful progress in its attempt to seize Ismail Oglu Tepe. Some of the leading troops gained the summit, and were able to look over on to the other side. Many Turks were killed here. Then the centre seemed to give way.

"Whether this was the result of the shrapnel fire or whether, as some say, an order to retire came up from the rear, the result was equally fatal to success. As the centre fell back the steady, gallant behaviour of the 6th Battalion Border Regiment and the 6th Battalion Lincoln Regiment, on either flank, was especially noteworthy. Scrub fires on Hill 70 did much to harass and hamper our troops. When the 32nd Brigade fell back before attacks from the slopes of the hill north of Anafarta Sagir and from the direction of Abrijka they took up the line north and south through Sulajik.

"Some of the units which took part in this engagement acquitted themselves very bravely.

"During the night of the 8th-9th and early morning of the 9th the whole of the 53rd (Territorial) Division (my general reserve) had arrived and disembarked. I had ordered it up to Suvla, hoping that by adding its strength to the 9th Corps General Stopford might still be enabled to secure the commanding ground round the bay. The infantry brigades of the 53rd Division (no artillery had accompanied it from England) reinforced the 11th Division.

ENEMY'S GROWING STRENGTH.

"On August 10 the Corps Commander decided to make another attempt to take the Anafarta ridge. The 11th Division were not sufficiently rested to play a prominent part in the operation, but the 53rd Division, under General Lindley, was to attack, supported by General Hammersley. But the attack failed, though the Corps Commander considers that seasoned troops would have succeeded, especially as the enemy were showing signs of being shaken by our artillery fire. General Stopford points out, however, and rightly so, that the attack was delivered over very difficult country, and that it was a high trial for troops who had never been in action before, and with no regulars to set a standard. Many of the battalions fought with great gallantry, and were led forward with much devotion by their officers. At a moment when things were looking dangerous, two battalions of the 11th Division (not specified by the Corps Commander) rendered very good service on the left of the Territorials. At the end of the day our troops occupied the line Hill east of Chocolate Hill—Sulajik, whilst the enemy—who had been ably commanded throughout—were still receiving reinforcements, and apart from their artillery, were three times as strong as they had been on August 7.

"The 54th Division (infantry only) arrived, and were disembarked on August 11 and placed in reserve. 'On the following day—August 12—I proposed that the 54th Division should make a night march in order to attack, at dawn on the 13th, the heights Kavak Tepe—Teke Tepe. That afternoon the 163rd Brigade moved off, and, in spite of serious opposition, established itself about the A. of Anafarta (118m. 4 and 7), in difficult and enclosed country.

SANDRINGHAM MEN DISAPPEAR.

"In the course of the fight, creditable in all respects to the 163rd Brigade, there happened a very mysterious thing. The 1-5th Norfolks were on the right of the line, and found themselves for a moment less strongly opposed than the rest of the brigade. Against the yielding forces of the enemy Colonel Sir H. Beauchamp, a bold, self-confident officer, eagerly pressed forward, followed by the best part of the battalion. The fighting grew hotter, and the ground became more wooded and broken. At this stage many men were wounded or grew exhausted with thirst. These found their way back to camp during the night. But the Colonel, with 16 officers and 250 men, still kept pushing on, driving the enemy before him. Amongst these ardent souls was part of a fine company enlisted from the King's Sandringham estates. Nothing more was ever seen or heard of any of them. **They charged into the forest, and were lost to sight or sound. Not one of them ever came back.**

"The night march and projected attack were now abandoned, owing to the Corps Commander's representations as to the difficulties of keeping the division supplied with food, water, etc., even should they gain the height.

"To straighten out the left of the line General Stopford ordered the General Officer Commanding the 10th Division to advance on August 15, so as to gain possession of the crest of the Kiretch Tepe Sirt, the 54th Division to co-operate.

"The 30th and 31st Infantry Brigades of the 10th Irish Division were to attack frontally along the high ridge. The 162nd Infantry Brigade of the 54th Division were to support on the right. After several hours of indecisive artillery and musketry fighting, the 6th Royal Dublin Fusiliers charged forward with loud cheers, and captured the whole ridge, together with eighteen prisoners. The vigorous support rendered by the naval guns was a feature of this operation. Unfortunately, the point of the ridge was hard to hold, and means for maintaining the forward trenches had not been well thought out.

"Casualties became very heavy, the 5th Royal Irish Fusiliers having only one officer left, and the 5th Inniskilling Fusiliers also losing heavily in officers. **Reinforcements were promised, but before they could arrive the officer left in command decided to evacuate the front trenches.** The strength of the Turks opposed to us was steadily rising, and had now reached 20,000.

"On the evening of August 15 General Stopford handed over command of the 9th Corps.

CAUSE OF THE HESITATION.

"The units of the 10th and 11th Divisions had shown their mettle when they leaped into the water to get more quickly to close quarters, or when they stormed Lala Baba in the darkness. They had shown their resolution later when they tackled the Chocolate Hills and drove the enemy from Hill 10 right back out of rifle range from the beaches.

"Then had come hesitation. The advantage had not been pressed. The senior Commanders at Suvla had had no personal experience of the new trench warfare; of the Turkish methods; of the paramount importance of time. Strong, clear leadership had not been promptly enough applied. These were the reasons which induced me, with your Lordship's approval, to appoint Major-General H. de B. De Lisle to take over temporary command.

"At his disposal were placed the 10th Division (less one brigade), the 11th Division, the 53rd and 54th Divisions a force imposing enough on paper, but totalling, owing to casualties, under 30,000 rifles.

"The fighting strength of ourselves and of our adversaries stood at this time at about the following figures: Lieut.-General Birdwood commanded 25,000 rifles at Anzac; Lieut.-General Davies, in the southern zone, commanded 23,000 rifles; whilst the French corps alongside of him consisted of some 17,000 rifles. The Turks had been very active in the south, doubtless to prevent us reinforcing Anzac or Suvla; but it is doubtful if there were more than 35,000 of them in that region, The bulk of the enemy were engaged against Anzac or were in reserve in the valleys east and north of Sari Bair. Their strength was estimated at 75,000 rifles.

50,000 MORE MEN WANTED.

"The Turks then, I reckoned, had 110,000 rifles to our 95,000, and held all the vantages of ground; they had plenty of ammunition. also drafts wherewith to refill ranks depleted in action within two or three days. My hopes that these drafts would be of poor quality had been every time disappointed. After weighing all these points **I sent your Lordship a long cable. In it I urged that if the campaign was to be brought to a quick, victorious decision, large reinforcements must at once be sent out.** Autumn, I pointed out, was already upon us, and there was not a moment to be lost. At that time (August 16) my British divisions alone were 45,000 under establishment, and some of my fine battalions had dwindled down so far that I had to withdraw them from the fighting line. Our most vital need was the replenishment of these sadly depleted ranks. When that was done **I wanted 50,000 fresh rifles.** From what I know of the Turkish situation, both in its local and general aspects, it seemed, humanly speaking, a certainty that if this help could be sent to me at once we could still clear a passage for our fleet to Constantinople.

"It may be judged, then, how deep was my disappointment when **I learnt that the essential drafts, reinforcements, and munitions could not be sent to me, the reason given being one which prevented me from any further insistence.** So I resolved to do my very best with the means at my disposal.

"The enemy's positions were now being rapidly entrenched, and, as I could not depend on receiving reinforcing drafts, I was faced with the danger that if I could not drive the Turks back I might lose so many men that I would find myself unable to hold the very extensive new area of ground which had been gained. I therefore decided to mass every available man against Ismail Oglu Tepe, a *sine qua non* to my plans whether as a first step towards clearing the valley, or, if this proved impossible, towards securing Suvla Bay and Anzac Cove from shell fire.

"The scheme for this attack was well planned by General De Lisle. The attack would only be partial, but it was an essential attack if any real progress was to be made.

"SHEER BAD LUCK."

"By some freak of nature Suvla Bay and plain were wrapped in a strange mist on the afternoon of August [illegible] this was sheer bad luck, as we had reckoned on the enemy's gunners being blinded by the rising sun and upon the Turkish trenches [illegible] up by the evening light with singular clearness, as would have been the case on ninety-nine days out of a hundred. Actually we could hardly see the enemy lines this afternoon, whereas out to the westward targets stood out in strong relief against the luminous mist. I wished to postpone the attack, but for various reasons this was not possible, and so, from 2-30 to 3 p.m. a heavy but none too accurate artillery bombardment from land and sea was directed against the Turkish first line of trenches, whilst twenty-four machine-guns in position on Yilghin Burnu did what they could to lend a hand.

"At 3 p.m. an advance was begun by the infantry on the right of the lines. The 34th Brigade of the 11th Division rushed the Turkish trenches between Hetman Chair and Aire Kavak, practically without loss, but the 32nd Brigade, directed against Hetman Chair and the communication trench connecting that point with the south-west corner of the Ismail Oglu Tepe spur, failed to make good its point. The brigade had lost direction in the first instance. It never succeeded in rectifying the original mistake. The 33rd Brigade, sent up in haste with orders to capture a communication trench at all costs, fell into precisely the same error, part of it marching north-east and part south-east to Susuk Kuyu.

"Meanwhile the 29th Division had attacked Scimitar Hill (Hill 70) with great dash. Eventually pressing on, they found themselves unable to advance up the valley between the two spurs owing to the failure of the 32nd Brigade of the 11th Division on their right. The brigade then tried to attack eastwards, but were decimated by a cross fire of shell and musketry from the north and south-east. The leading troops were simply swept off the top of the spur, and had to fall back to a ledge south-west of Scimitar Hill, where they found a little cover.

SUPERB ADVANCE BY YEOMEN.

"Whilst this fighting was in progress the 2nd Mounted Division moved out from Lala Baba in open formation to take up a position of readiness behind Yilghin Burnu. During this march they came under a remarkably steady and accurate artillery fire. **The advance of these English Yeomen was a sight calculated to send a thrill of pride through anyone with a drop of English blood running in their veins. Such superb martial spectacles are rare in modern war.** For a mile and a half there was nothing to conceal a mouse, much less some of the most stalwart soldiers England has ever sent from her shores. Despite the critical events in other parts of the field, I could hardly take my glasses from the Yeomen; they moved like men marching on parade. Here and there a shell would take toll of a cluster; there they lay; there was no straggling; the others moved steadily on; not a man was there who hung back or hurried. But such an ordeal must consume some of the battle-winning fighting energy of those subjected to it, and it is lucky indeed for the Turks that the terrain, as well as the lack of trenches, forbade us from letting the 2nd Mounted Division loose at close quarters to the enemy without undergoing this previous too heavy baptism of fire.

"Now that the 11th division had made their effort, and failed, the 2nd South Midland Brigade (commanded by Brigadier-General Earl of Longford) was sent forward from its position of readiness behind Yilghin Burnu, in the hope that they might yet restore the fortunes of the day. This brigade, in action for the first time, encountered both bush fires and musketry without flinching, but the advance had in places to be almost by inches, and the actual close attack by the Yeomen did not take place until night was fast falling. As soon as it was dark, one regiment pushed up the valley between Scimitar Hill and Hill 100 (on Ismail Oglu Tepe), and carried the trenches on a small knoll near the centre of this horse-shoe. The regiment imagined it had captured Hill 100, which would have been a very notable success, enabling as it would the whole of our line to hang on and dig in.

"But when the report came in some doubt was felt as to its accuracy, and a reconnaissance by staff officers showed that the knoll was a good way from Hill 100, and that a strongly-held semi-circle of Turkish trenches (the enemy having been heavily reinforced) still denied us access to the top of the hill. As the men were too done, and had lost too heavily to admit of a second immediate assault, and as the knoll actually held would have been swept by fire at daybreak, there was nothing for it but to fall back under cover of darkness to our original line. The losses in this attack fell most heavily on the 29th Division. They were just under 5,000."

"All were eager for such a renewal of the offensive, but reinforcements and munitions were short, we were already outnumbered by the enemy, and a serious outbreak of sickness showed how it had become imperative to give a spell of rest to the men who had been fighting so magnificently and so continuously. Now that we had to suspend progress for a bit, work was put in hand upon the line from Suvla to Anzac, a minor offensive routine of sniping and bombing was organised, and, in a word, trench warfare set in on both sides. On August 24 Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. J. H. G. Byng, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., assumed command of the 9th Army Corps."

"EVACUATION UNTHINKABLE."

Here the narrative of battle incidents ends.

"From this date onwards up to the date of my departure on Oct. 17 the flow of munitions and drafts fell away. **Sickness, the legacy of a desperately trying summer, took heavy toll of the survivors of so many arduous conflicts.** No longer was there any question of operations on the grand scale, but with such troops it was difficult to be downhearted. All ranks were cheerful; all remained confident that, so long as they stuck to their guns, their country would stick to them, and see them victoriously through the last and greatest of the crusades.

"On Oct. 11 your Lordship (Lord Kitchener) cabled asking me for an estimate of the losses which would be involved in an evacuation of the peninsula. On Oct. 12 I replied in terms showing that such a step was to me unthinkable. On Oct. 16 I received a cable recalling me to London for the reason, as I was informed by your Lordship on my arrival, that His Majesty's Government desired a fresh, unbiassed opinion, from a responsible Commander, upon the question of early evacuation.

"And now, before affixing to this dispatch my final signature as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, let me first pay tribute to the everlasting memory of my dear comrades who will return no more. Next, let me thank each and all, Generals, Staff, regimental leaders, and rank and file, for their wonderful loyalty, patience, and self-sacrifice. Our progress was constant, and if it was painfully slow—they know the truth. So I bid them all farewell with a special god-speed to the campaigners who have served with me right through from the terrible yet most glorious earlier days—the incomparable 29th Division; the young veterans of the Naval Division, the ever-victorious Australians and New Zealanders, the stout East Lancs, and my own brave fellow-countrymen of the Lowland Division of Scotland."

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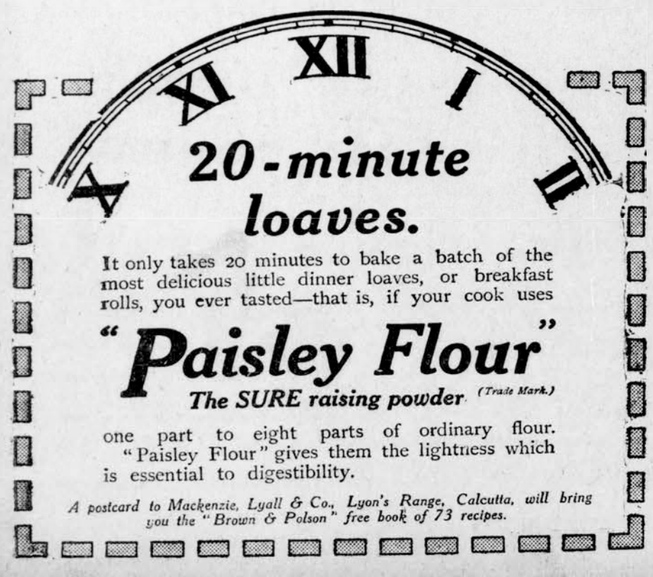

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A TRIP TO HAMADAN.

RUSSIAN ENTERPRISE IN PERSIA.

GERMAN PLANS FOILED.

A correspondent writes to the Times:—

When I decided to pay a short visit to Persia, Hamadan appealed to me because it was certain to be more purely Persian than Teheran. I was then at Baku, and travelled thence to Enzeli, the Persian port on the Caspian, Sea, in a small shallow-draught steamer. Here I saw the first signs of Russian enterprise in North Persia. They had converted the river mouth into a fairly safe port. Training walls had been built to assist the river in freeing itself of sand, and sufficient depth had been dredged out to permit steamers to enter the port. A Russian gunboat was at anchor, and looked very spick and span in her white paint.

At Resht I found that the motorcar which friends at Hamadan were sending for me would not arrive until the following day, so I went to the Hotel de France kept by two polyglot Armenians. The original proprietor was a Frenchman, who had been pastrycook to the Shah. Hhe must have been mighty man, for according to local tradition he drank six bottles of wine a day and left three sorrowing widows each of a different nationality. In the afternoon I presented my letters to the manager of the Imperial Bank and arranged for a supply of Persian money. When I saw it I gasped and asked whether I could not have notes. It was explained to me that notes were a nuisance, because they could only be cashed at the branch issuing them, so up-country I should lose money on them. It ended in my commandeering a small sack and sending it to the hotel by one of the bank servants. It appears that it is not "good form" in Persia for a person of position to carry money; you should have a special servant for the purpose.

The town showed distinct signs of Russian control. The streets, though narrow, were passable, and fairly clean. There were even a few electric lights, and the telephone was available. In the bazaar the goods were largely German, of the "cheap and nasty" kind. There was, however, some excellent Persian grown tobacco to be had for cigarettes. The houses are are mostly built of the Persian national material—mud—though many of the newer ones are of Persian burnt brick.

While strolling along I heard a familiar squeak; surely it was not Mr. Punch visiting Persia! I found the crowd; yes, it was my old friend Punch, disguised as a Persian, but there he was, hump and stick, the baby and Judy. The stage was like a table covered with canvas, and through a slit in the canvas the dolls appeared. But the jewel, the star of the whole show, was the man who stood alongside and told the story of Punch and his crimes in sonorous Persian. The story-teller was tall and slight, dressed in flowing robes, with a small turban on his head. But his face—thin, ascetic, with aquiline features, and such a mocking, cynical smile as he told the story; he was the ideal teller of tales as one imagines him to be. I was so interested that I threw a silver coin into the bowl. Holding the coin up for all to see he said, "Ye Faithful, behold what the generous unbeliever has given." Clever man, the crowd then responded liberally.

A RUSSIAN ROAD.

The motor-car arrived early next morning in charge of a French driver with a Persian assistant, and we drove to the Russian Road Company's toll house to buy the tickets, without which we could not use the road. I should explain that a concession was granted by the late Shah to certain Russian financiers to build a road from Resht to Kazvin, and then on to Teheran, with a branch from Kazvin to Hamadan and a direct road from Teheran to Hamadan. The road is very fairly built and maintained with steel girded bridges over the most important rivers.

In a country like Persia without railways or roads every bit of merchandise has to be transported by wagon, camel, or donkey. It is easy to see what a great asset the possession of such a road is to Russia. If she had not had this road available she could not have moved her troops with the rapidity she has recently shown, thereby saving Persia from German intrigue.

The road rises slowly until you reach the coast range of mountains some 20 miles away. The slopes are well wooded with pine, oak, and ash. Innumerable mountain streams cross the road, and the air is delicious. As we climb up the forests there we are on what I may call the first plateau, with great tracts of wild land; but wherever water can be obtained, either from the river direct or by irrigation canals, there is a settlement and cultivation.

THE PERSIAN HAT.

I began to notice the dress of the inhabitants. All the hats are made of thick black felt; rimless, rising straight up a couple of inches, then swelling out into bulb like shape. The wearer's hair is long and sticks out from below the edge of the hat. A nation that wears such a hat in the blazing heat of a Persian summer and in the snow of winter is not normal. The rest of the costume consisted of a short skin coat. Persian trousers, baggy round the waist and tight on the angles, and sandals.

Presently we reached Kazvin, our stopping place for the night. It stil retains its old walls of sundried brick, and gates ornamented with glazed tiles. The streets were fairly clean and the people well-ordered. There is a fine clubhouse for the Russian officers, with a bath-room, theatre and gardens.

Resuming the journey next morning we sped swiftly over what is considered the finest road in Persia. It runs nearly level for 40 miles in a straight line before reaching the monutains and the Sultan Bulak Pass. Many caravans were on the march, and we passed a large number of villages, mostly protected by mud walls, for the road had only recently been cleared of robbers. Near a rest-house where we halted for lunch were hot sulphur springs famous for their curative properties.

A REAL PERSIAN TOWN.

At last we sighted the snow-capped Hamadan mountains rising some 3,000ft above the plateau we were on. Long areas of cultivated land and orchards, all irrigated, appeared. Soon we could see the khaki-coloured town with here and there a minaret, all backed by the snowy peaks. Across the river and over irrigation canals bumped our car, and we were in the outskirts of the town. A real Persian town it is of sun-dried brick with many streets so narrow that a horseman can hardly pass you, and ankle deep in dust. On each side of the street are blanks walls, with an occasional low door, giving admission to the garden and house within. No drainage, but many irrigation ditches. When a Persian wants to dig an irrigation ditch he just digs it, no matter whether he cuts up a road or a path. A few more bumps and turns and I was at my journey's end and was welcomed by my friends. We had come from Resht to Hamadan in a little more than 23 hours' actual travelling—a "record."

Hamadan has a population of probably 50,000, mostly Persians, the balance being Armenians, Jews, etc., besides the European colony. The Oriental Carpet Company controls some 15,000 hand looms in the neighbouring villages, and has two large factories in Hamadan itself. I was a little surprised to find women and girls working in the factories, and wondered how the directors had overcome the religious scruples of the people. It was explained to me. The company had engaged one of the local mollahs to be always in the factory during working hours to look after everybody's morals, so all were satisfied.

EVIL SPIRITS IN MADRAS.

A HAIL OF STONES FROM NOWHERE.

An Indian correspondent writes, as follows to the "Madras Mail":—

Having heard a report that evil spirits had been disturbing No. 8 Malayappan Street, Georgetown, contiguous to the Salvation Army Barracks, at Mannady, I proceeded to the place last night at about 7 o'clock with four respectable gentlemen, one of whom is a clever magician from Malabar. We were met in the house, by Mrs. Peter, an old Indian Christian lady, and two boys aged about 12 and 10 years, respectively. The lady told us that there were more inmates in the house than on Wednesday night last, when she heard the noise of stones falling on her house-top. While she was busy looking about as to where the stones came from, she, the two boys, and all the other inmates of the house, who number about three or four, saw dirt, stones, soda water bottles, etc., being flung on the street door. A great sensation was immediately caused within the house where every article, both on the tables, and even the pictures, and the brackets on the wall, all fell down with terrible noises, the chimney of the lamp was flung by itself, though none of the articles had cracked or broken. I examined the chimney, which was said to have been flung from a distance of nearly 5 ft. high, and it is not even cracked. The most wonderful incident was that a copy of the Tamil Bible, which was locked in a box, in an adjoining room, which also was locked carefully was thrown away with great force in the hall of the house, the lock of both the box, and of the doors of the room being found well fastened, and untouched. The lady told me that she was hurt herself by the stones. This kind of commotion continued on Wednesday and Thursday nights, but Friday last was the worst of all. All day and night the disturbance was with doubled noise and even with greater force, a large number of people had assembled at the house on those three days and had witnessed these things. On Saturday morning a Malabar magician turned up, on hearing a report and to him Mrs. Peter gave Rs. 8, he having promised to perform the necessary magic, and drive out the evil spirits. He has really done so, and there has been no repetition of the commotion since Saturday. In addition to the statements of Mrs. Peter and the two boys, referred to above, I interviewed a number of respectable Indian Christian ladies and gentlemen residing near the haunted house, and all of them testify to the fact that they had witnessed the disturbance as well as others. It would appear that a similar commotion was caused at the Nungumbakum post office some years ago when Mr. Srinivasa Iyer was the Postmaster.

The Malaylee magician, who had accompanied me to the said house last night, told me that a certain kind of evil spirits called *Kuttichathans* are really capable of doing this mischief, and that if anybody doubted his statement he would very gladly set the *Kuttichathans* to do similar tricks and mischiefs at any house, and he could stop them at any time he wished. I have myself witnessed some of his tricks, which he showed at my house some time ago, by the aid of the evil spirits, when I had no faith at all in them, but when I actually saw them being played before my eyes I could not but believe them.

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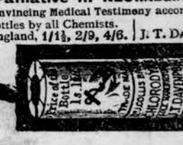

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THE SECRET OF THE UNIVERSE.

ARE WE ON THE EVE OF ITS DISCOVERY?

The greatest triumph that man could achieve over nature would be the mastering, and particularly the neutralising, of the universal force called gravitation—the force that gives weight, says a writer in "Science Siftings." This force is at the basis of all our mechanics as well as of the mechanism of the entire universe. No machine would work if there were no gravitation. The earth could not exist without gravitation. The solar system could not have been created, and could not continue to exist, without gravitation. All the starry systems would go to wrack without it.

The nature of gravitation has always been a mystery. Newton, who discovered the law by which it acts, was unable to imagine what it was in itself. Yet it is possible, says that distinguished astronomer, Prof. Garratt P. Serviss, that the discovery that baffled Newton is about to fall into our hands. This is how he propounds his mighty subject in a recent paper which we quote:—

Dr. T. J. J. See has recently set forth reasons for believing that gravitation is only another of the many protean forms in which electricity manifests itself. To put his idea in a nutshell, it may be said that the force of gravitation is due to electric currents circulating around the atoms of matter, and the amount of gravitative force exerted by a body depends upon the number of such currents, or electric vortexes, that it contains.

This theory brings the ultimate conquest of gravitation by human ingenuity within the realm of reasonable speculation, because we have already learned how to deal with electricity in many of its other manifestations, and we might conceivably be equally successful when we meet it under the guise of gravitation.

Among the infinite applications of a gravity-neutralising machine, every one of which would be a wonderful miracle from the view-point of existing science, we may mention first what could be done with it in war.

Guns, projectiles, bombs, explosives, war gases, trenches, fortifications, warships, Zeppelins, aeroplanes—all these things would be rendered powerless and worse than useless. There are two ways in which this might be accomplished. First, take the simplest and easiest, in which the machine would possess only the power to neutralise its own weight and the weight of whatever it might carry.

AIR CRAFT SUPERSEDED.

Such a machine would be incomparably superior in manœuvring ability to any existing air craft, because there would be no limit to the height it could attain, no serious interference from air currents, no danger of upsetting and no trouble in steering, while it could start instantly, could mount and descend with marvellous speed and by simply stabilising itself in space could let the landscape slide away beneath it with the speed of the earth's rotation, which in middle latitudes is from 700 to 850 miles an hour!

By swiftly reversing its course it could sweep to and fro over an enemy's army or stronghold, dropping bombs and destructive gases like rain, while itself safe from gunfire through its speed, if not otherwise. A hundred or a thousand such machines would destroy and scatter an army of a million men and render a wide space of country uninhabitable.

No ship and no fleet would be secure against their attacks. No harbour could be fortified against them. They could only be fought with their own kind, and two fleets of such machines in conflict would dart through and about one another with the blinking swiftness of fighting dragon flies.

These things seem the height of absurdity when thus stated, but once the neutralisation of gravitation effected and things still more incredible would result.

So much for a mere hint of what might be done in war. Now for a glance at the still greater miracles of neutral gravity in peace. Weight would cease to exist wherever it was an obstacle to man's wishes.

The railroads would know no limit to the amount of freight they could carry, except the limit of bulk.

A million tons of coal could be rendered as light as so much swansdown.

A farmer could "neutralise" a big rock in the middle of his field and then kick it over the fence and into a ravine.

An engineer having a canal to dig would "neutralise" the dirt and stone and then lift them out by suction of graduated artificial tornadoes.

A man dissatisfied with the location of his house would temporarily deprive it of weight, float it through the air to the place where he wished to establish it and then restore its weight and stability.

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It would be easy to dig canals across the widest continents, to remove the most troublesome hills and mountains and to change in short, the whole face of the earth.

It is somewhat surprising that no body ever though of ascribing to the Martians the possession of negative gravity machines, for with them all the mysteries of that planet would be easily explainable.

In conclusion, Prof. Serviss urges that all this is not absurd if once the power to neutralise gravitation be supposed to have been acquired. The results are as inevitable as those of a mathematical operation, where the flour that you get out of your calculating mill depends entirely upon the sort of grist that you put in.

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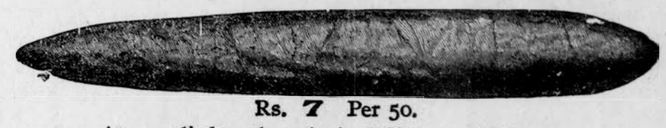

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building Esplanade Road, Bombay.
POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

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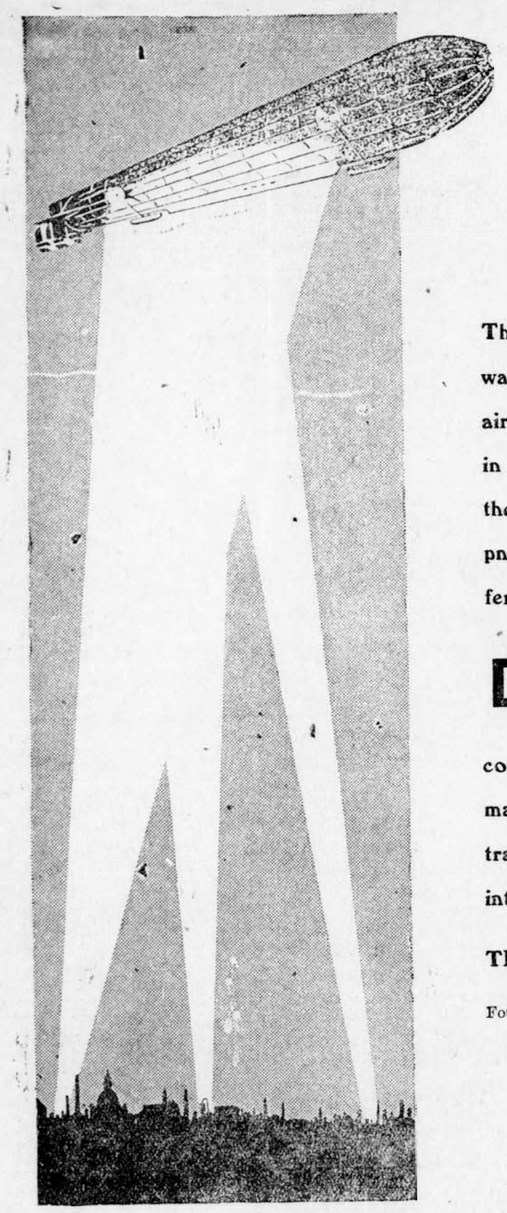

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The most successful air raid ever made was in 1888, when J. B. Dunlop raided air, and interned it, under compression, in hollow rubber tubes, fitted these to the wheels of bicycles, and named them pneumatic tyres. The Dunlop "raid" differed from the Zeppelin raids in asmuch as

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conferred an inestimable boon upon mankind. He created new means of travel and turned cycling from a toil into a pleasure.

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RIMLESS GLASSES represent the highest achievement of optical craftsmanship. Their refined gracefulness and delicate unobtrusiveness have won appreciation everywhere. Semi-invisible, they do not hide the beauty of the eyes, but on the contrary adorn the wearer, often giving a touch of distinction.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
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Don't be misguided by reading **"DON'T WEAR TRUSS"** Advertisements, but give us a look-up or send us the measurement (the circumference of the waist in line with the hernia) and in return we shall see that you too are supplied with a proper fitting Truss which will cause you no pain, no uneasiness but on the contrary will give you a sort of support.

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Can be had or also from all respectable Watch Dealers in India and Burma.

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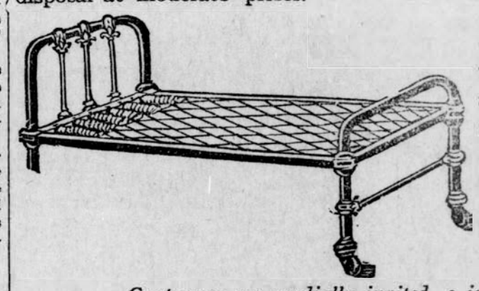

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